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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Eckener Asks World Airships

Herriot Saves French Crisis

Gandhi Drops Indian Party

Italy Shouts Into Militarism

'Zion Protocols' Called False

'King or no King?' Asks Siam

WASHINGTON hears Dr. Hugo Eckener argue for the immediate establishment of a world-wide German-American-Dutch dirigible passenger and package service. The expert who has crossed the Atlantic in his dirigibles 72 times wants one main line to run from the United States across Europe to Batavia in the Dutch East Indies, and a connecting line to run from Germany to South America. He sees regular eastbound crossing of the north Atlantic in 45 hours, westbound crossing in 55 hours. After making 415 dirigible trips covering 600,000 miles, Dr. Eckener bases his plea for a world dirigible system on a single thesis—"The airship is now able to cope with all weather conditions and all situations."

¶ The world's skyways witness more major activities. Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, accompanied by Capt. P. G. Taylor, flying from Australia to California, hops the 3150-mile water gap between the Fijis and Honolulu. Cathcart Jones and Ken W. Walker, British fliers, pass over India, trying to lower the Australia-London record. Col. James Fitzmaurice, Irish pilot, starts a similar feat from England. The United States is now called the real victor in the London-Melbourne race won by Scott and Black for England—American stock planes which won second and third places are credited with the most significant performances.

¶ France sees a political crisis passed in safety when a Nantes session of the Radicals, strongest French party, yields to Herriot's eloquent appeal to support Premier Doumergue. The Radicals accept their leader's contention that a break in the nationalist Government at this time would be dangerous. Herriot will make certain compromises with Doumergue, but already he himself has saved the day—In France it is the "radicals" who do some of the most conservative things.

¶ India sees Mahatma Gandhi resign from the Indian National Congress, which he has directed. At the Bombay sessions of its conference, however, Gandhi has succeeded through his followers in defeating every resolution hostile to his plan of "non-violent non-coöperation" with Britain. Orthodox Hindus under Pandit Malaviya want a larger say in the Congress and Gandhi's resignation is regarded as a maneuver to show them that he is indispensable—The Mahatma is India's greatest moral leader, but also its most astute politician.

¶ Rome celebrates Italy's entrance into its thirteenth year of Fascism with festive events. The magnificent new boulevard Via Circus Maximus is opened with a parade of 14,000 prize athletes. Premier Mussolini distributes cash prizes to the heads of families which have farmed the same land for more than 100 years. Guglielmo Marconi opens the new regular broadcast from Rome to America, recounting recent radio progress. The keynote is the sad note in Italy's bright show—It stresses intensification of military preparedness.

¶ Switzerland tries a criminal libel suit involving the famous "protocols of the elders of Zion." This document has been used to show the existence of a plot by Jewry to rule the world, but has been scoffed by Jews everywhere. Testimony in the Swiss trial says the papers were fabricated by Russian secret agents in the French national library when the Tsar's secret police wished to prove the Jews responsible for a certain situation in Russia. "Here are the papers that prove the charge," sounds conclusive—But scheming men have often forged papers to fit a charge.

¶ Austria's Government, after a secret start, begins open negotiations with Austrian Hitlerites. Chancellor Schuschnigg and other officials meet 10 prominent Austrians who advocate close coöperation with Germany to reach a basis of understanding. The Government demands that National Socialists desist from all acts of terrorism and unconditionally recognize the independence of Austria. The Hitlerites ask that their refugees be allowed to return home, prisoners be released and Jewish influence be curtailed—Laying aside weapons for words sounds like progress.

¶ Germany witnesses another Sunday on which the opposition to Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller comes out still more boldly and calls for Chancellor Hitler's recognition. Siam wonders whether it has a sovereign or not, with King Prajadhipok saying from London he will abdicate unless his ancient powers are let alone. Turkey celebrates its eleventh anniversary as a Republic and makes a sincere bow to President Ghazi Mustapha Kemal. American railroads will build seven more streamlined, Diesel-engine trains by next summer—'Tis a busy world, a newsy world, and, somehow, not such a bad world after all.

PWA Aids New England Rails

Freight Puzzle Laid on Board

Fuller Performs Wide Straddle

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Recovery

All Aboard

The spectacular exploits of the Burlington Zephyr and the Union Pacific's record-breaking dash across the country have done their work. A vision of a new railroad has actually caught hold. For today seven new articulated, high-speed passenger trains were financed by the PWA. Five major railroad companies have ceased grinding their valves about automobile and airplane competition, and have set out to show what they can do.

To Boston come two of these tubular comets. The Boston & Maine Railroad has won $200,000 from the new PWA grants, and the New Haven Railroad, $300,000.

In railroad circles here is much rejoicing. For some years now, so sorry has been the financial plight of the railroads, that no money was available for spectacular improvements. Then came the Zephyr, and ignited popular imagination. One railroad, with a few hundred thousand dollars, put railroads back in the news, set out to recapture its rightful share of the transportation business.

Now a new group springs into action—New England roads in the van with the rest. Citizens prepare to gape, wait to see how fast they can go to Bangor or New York.

Who Will Be Moderator?

A good, old-fashioned New England town meeting is just what New England business men need to clarify their attitude toward the New Deal, said Henry D. Sharpe, president of the New England Council, today. "And they want the leaders of the relief and NRA administrations to sit in on it."

Just this, Mr. Sharpe said, is now in prospect. The date is Nov. 22. The place is Boston. The host, the New England Council.

"I formally invite you to come," said his message to hundreds of business executives. "The need for a direct, first-hand exchange of views between ourselves and the Government is vital, at this time. There will be a representative of your point of view to speak your piece for you. The Administration, through its spokesmen, will reply. Come, bring a strong delegation. We need your support."

Babsonchart

"What causes the fear of business men as to the future?" asked economist and forecaster Roger Babson yesterday. "The threatened collapse of the Republican Party," he answered himself. "To get votes, many Republicans are promising anything, selling themselves for a mess of pottage. When you ask them why, they point to the impossible promises of the Democrats and say they must go one better.

"Enough of this," said Mr. Babson. "I predict a coalition government. We need just that to end the extravagence of the present Administration.

"I forecast that both our political parties will soon look so foolish, and will become so helpless, that they will combine for four years to clean up the mess."

Mr. Babson pointed the finger of admiration at Great Britain, said it had found the way out of Labor Party wastefulness through a coalition. "And since, England has been improving. Better business, less unemployment, lower taxes.

"We need the same. I hope it comes in 1937."

Railroads

Some Future Changes

Railroads like most other things in the United States have just grown, shooting their tracks here and there as business demanded. Cities and towns grew the same way. The result was the same. Now town planning, slum rehabilitation and fed-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Green Advises 30% Step-Up In Production

A. F. of L. Head Would Apply It to All Industries on a Balanced Program

Thinks It Would Pay

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—In line with the growing tendency of recovery plotters to stress expansion instead of reduction, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., today proposed a one-third stepping up in the nation's production program.

Mr. Green launched the suggestion in the closing paragraphs of his monthly survey of unemployment, after he had found that idle workers had increased in September over the level of a year ago.

"Could not the Administration invite all industries to coöperate in a general program to increase production and put men to work?" Mr. Green asked.

"If the nation-wide level of all production were lifted 30 per cent in a balanced program, adjusting production to consumption needs, each industry would then be assured that all other industries would increase their production, and the wealth produced by putting labor to work would create income to buy the product of all," he declared.

Ray of Hope in New Policy

Representatives of employers, through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States hailed as "encouraging" the contemplated discontinuance of production and price control as general NRA policies.

Mr. Green's figures show that the total number at work in the United States declined from 39,764,000 in September, 1933, to 39,367,000 in September, 1934. Adding to those who have been dropped from jobs approximately 450,000 who would join the army of job-seekers through the normal increase in population, Mr. Green estimates that the total number without work rose from 10,108,000 in September, 1933, to 10,951,000 in September, 1934.

In its business summary, the Chamber of Commerce today held that business and the Administration are coming closer together in their general aims in promoting recovery. It detected a "growing realization that recovery must come about through the revival of industry and employment."

Assurances Give Hope

"The President's assurances that present governmental lending operations are not to be permanent and that private enterprise will be supported have been favorably received," the chamber said.

"Other indications are similarly encouraging," it added. "Discontinuance of production and price control as general policies is under contemplation by the new National Recovery Administration. Exceptions will be made in the case of individual industries which can show that such control is necessary and in the public interest. National resource industries will be accorded special treatment."

While finding the outlook better, the business men held that "further improvement is contingent upon the more explicit setting forth of administration aims in the legislation it will offer and the specific steps it will propose in carrying forward its program when Congress convenes."

"The question of relief," they said, "remains the country's most perplexing problem. On the present scale of relief there is no prospect of balancing the federal budget, although there is opportunity for economies in present government operation."

Italy Goes Militaristic

Acme P & A

'Back to the Glory of the Cæsars'

That's the Way Il Duce Describes His Program for Fascist Italy as He Inaugurates Another—the Thirteenth—Year of His Régime, With Military Training Made Universal from 8 to 33, With Uniforms and Cheers for Their Leader, and With Two Giant Battleships Starting—Italy Is on the Way!

Kingsford-Smith Reaches Honolulu Flying From Fiji

Colonel Fitzmaurice Turns Back After Start for Melbourne

By the Associated Press

Wing Commander Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith landed at 8:40 a. m. today (2.10 Eastern Standard Time) at the army airbase at Wheeler Field, completing his second successful flight between Hawaii and Fiji, en route to California.

With Captain P. G. Taylor, his navigator, Sir Charles, who in 1928 astounded the world by flying from Oakland to Sydney, Australia, took off from Fiji at 6:05 a. m., Suva time (1:05 p. m. Sunday, E. S. T.).

The Lady Southern Cross roared out of the southeast today as dawn broke over Hawaii and struck the Hawaiian archipelago amidships at the Island of Molokai.

From there he swung northward to land at Wheeler Field, army air base, a score of miles from here.

The famed Australian airman in 24 hours 50 minutes reversed his previous flight with three companions—the flight which won him his knighthood.

Col. James C. Fitzmaurice returned to Lympe, Airdrome, England, three hours after he had hopped off for Melbourne when he lost the shield of the under-carriage of his plane.

Two British fliers, Cathcart Jones and Ken W. Waller, landed at Allahabad on their return flight from Melbourne to England. They had hoped to better the record of 70 hours, 59 minutes and 50 seconds, established recently by Flight Lieut. C. W. A. Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black on a flight to Melbourne.

C. J. Melrose, Australian entry flying alone from London to Melbourne, touched his native soil at Port Darwin Sunday, just as the fuel tanks of his plane showed "bone dry."

John Wright and Lieut. John Polando, Americans, were held at Calcutta, India, by motor trouble.

The Stodards of Australia and Messrs. Hewett and Kay of New Zealand have arrived safely at Cloncurry, Australia.

Italy's Fascists Set Militarism As Keynote for Year's Program; Big Battleships Get Precedence

U. S. Contention at London Conference Wins Support

Mussolini Inaugurates New Inspectorate for Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—In the keels of two battleships laid down this week-end in Trieste and Genoa, naval authorities feel may lie the answer—however reactionary—to the present American-British-Japanese dilemma.

The two craft are to be battleships, of 35,000 tons apiece, and just because they are being built, in the year 1934, it is indicated that such craft must remain in the world's navies for a generation longer, that Japan's plan for scrapping dreadnoughts will not be adopted, that Great Britain cannot lean too heavily toward the Japanese plan, and that a patched-up compromise, both political and naval, is the probable outcome of the London talks.

Present Policy

Here is the orthodox policy of the great naval powers toward battleships:

The United States favors their continuance, and replacement at levels only 2000 or 3000 tons below the present maximum of 35,000 tons.

Great Britain at one time favored their abolition, and was prepared to accept replacements on a drastically lower level, around 25,000 tons.

Japan wanted total abolition.

France did not like battleships, but because of the German "pocket-battleships" of 10,000 tons each, recently laid down two ships of 2500 tons.

Italy had been quiescent.

Strengthens U. S. A.

Now comes the Fascist Government with its two new craft of 35,000 tons—the first of these monstership which have been laid down since the United States' belated 1916 program which, with the resultant British and Japanese programs, led to the Washington conference in 1921. Almost two decades after those wartime programs were outlined, new battlships come into existence.

That such craft are to come into new life means that the American policy receives international strengthening. It means that Great

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By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Oct. 29—Intensification of military preparedness is the keynote of the Government's program for the thirteenth year of Fascism which is being celebrated throughout Italy with imposing military ceremonies.

In addition to opening many new public works completed last year, the keels of two new 35,000 ton battleships were laid down yesterday at Trieste and Genoa. Moreover, plans are already approved for increasing the efficiency of the air force and strengthening the military structure of the nation by universal training in arms and militarization of the education of Italian youth.

In another respect the new Fascist year is noteworthy as the year wherein the fully fledged corporative system will begin working. The social policy in the coming months is greater care for the welfare of the working classes.

ROME, Oct. 29 (AP)—The last echo of disarmament talk died out here today when Premier Benito Mussolini, resplendent in the uniform of a Fascist warrior, set in motion machinery to make Italy a "militaristic" nation.

Every male Italian between the ages of eight and 33 will be trained in the use of arms under the supervision of the inspectorate of pre- and post-military service which he inaugurated today.

"Back to the glory of the Cæsars" and "a revival of Sparta" are phrases the press has used to describe the Italy which Premier Mussolini intends to forge. Disarmament, which only a few months ago newspapers, found no mention today.

Ranking in importance next to the Army, Navy and Air Ministries, the department inaugurated today will be the Fascist Government's fourth major military dependency. It will be under Premier Mussolini's personal supervision, as are the ministries.

Its duties will be to put into force the Cabinet decree of Sept. 18, which called for institution of compulsory military training extending over almost half the life-span of the average individual.

Acting as a liaison and supervisory body, it will check and coöperate in training the citizenry. These are the military and navy ministries, the department of education and certain of the Fascist Party unity

Eckener Ready To Start 'Graf' Line to the U. S.

Offers to Put New German Dirigible on North Atlantic in Test

Declares Route Safe

Says Lighter-Than-Air Ships, Properly Manned, Can Outride Worst Storms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 — The American lighter-than-air industry today played its trump card in its bid for reëntry into the field of commercial airship aviation—at government expense.

It presented Dr. Hugo Eckener, grand old man of dirigible aviation, to the Federal Aviation Commission in the hope that his testimony would reëstablish the prestige of giant airships and overcome the handicap under which the industry has languished since the loss of the U. S. S. Akron climaxed a series of tragic experiences with this type of craft.

Future American participation in the commercial airship field rested almost exclusively on the shoulders of the famous German airship skipper as he took the stand.

A favorable report by the commission would, it is believed, lead almost certainly to the requisite government subsidy and to congressional legislation which would make possible an American-owned and operated transatlantic airship line.

An adverse decision would with almost equal certainty end the high hopes of Akron, Ohio, for a great American industry springing from Akron's airship dock.

Offers North Atlantic Service

Dr. Eckener did not once mention the loss of the Akron in his testimony but every word was calculated to meet the arguments which have been used so effectively against dirigibles since the pride of the Navy went down off Barnegat light with almost its entire crew.

He testified generally, and briefly, to the superior comfort, efficiency and economy of the airship in commercial transoceanic aviation. But he devoted most of his time and emphasis to the questions of safety, of reliability and of securing competent personnel which were raised so graphically by the Akron tragedy.

He then offered to put the new German giant airship—now nearing completion at Friedrichshaven—in the north Atlantic run for an experimental period next summer to demonstrate to American air officials the practicability of such a service provided they would do two things. One, make the navy's hangar at Lakehurst available, and two, construct a mooring mast somewhere between Lakehurst and Miami, for emergency landings.

Would Help Train Crews

He also offered to coöperate with the American industry in training crews and officers to man American-built dirigibles.

The most damning charge against giant airships raised by the Akron tragedy was that such ships were too flimsy and too clumsy to weather the storms which it would have to meet in regular commercial service. Dr. Eckener met this with a long and detailed account of his personal experiences with storms in the Graf Zeppelin. His conclusion was that "under competent command an airship is able to cope with all weather conditions and all situations."

He recognized, of course, that it would have to detour some storm conditions such as a hurricane, just as would a water-borne ship. But he insisted that an airship would "always" be able to do this "if properly guided."

He considered serious storms, which disrupt airplane service, of no danger at all to airships. The only real menace, he said, was a "line squall." But he felt that an airship properly handled could go through one safely if its schedule required. He recounted several instances where he had done so in the Graf Zeppelin.

Laughs at Storms

At this juncture, he pointed out that it is so-called "storms" frequent in the north Atlantic which are so dreaded by heavier-than-air fliers. Since the airship does not fear storms, he considered the north Atlantic run to be just as feasible for this type of ship as the south Atlantic course it now takes on its customary schedule. In fact, he implied that the "squall," which it does fear to some extent, is more frequent in the south Atlantic.

"An airship service over the north Atlantic can be operated with the same safety and regularity as the service we have now been operating for a period of four years to South America," he concluded on this point.

As for the personnel problem, he estimated that one year would be sufficient time to train a crew and three years to give an officer sufficient experience to handle a ship with complete safety—provided that the officer was flying constantly during the three-year period. He implied that the Navy's system of transferring its officers back and forth between airship and regular seagoing service was not the proper method of developing an efficient aircraft personnel.

Skeptics about airships have been accustomed to say in official quarters here lately that Dr. Eckener himself is the only living individual competent to handle airships safely. The German skipper takes quite a different position.

Siam's Monarch Continues Threat To Resign Throne

Bangkok National Assembly Has Moved to Take Away King's Prerogatives

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 29—The King of Siam, from his English country home where he is undergoing medical treatment, refused to withdraw his threat to abdicate if the National Assembly at Bangkok fails to meet his wish to retain the prerogative of mercy in sentences of capital punishment and life imprisonment.

The National Assembly has passed a law doing away with the King's prerogative in this connection, asserting it is necessary to do so in order to bring Siam in line with other constitutional monarchies where the prerogative of mercy is exercised by the responsible minister. The King, on the grounds that this is a reversal of immemorial custom, insists on a plebiscite or general election before sanctioning the law. He now feels this change is not approved by the people.

Though the King signified through the Regent his intention of abdicating 10 days ago, the news only became public yesterday. Negotiations are still going on and there is hope he will remain on the throne.

BANGKOK, Siam, Oct. 29 (AP) — The Siamese people were completely in the dark yesterday regarding the status of King Prajadhipok. There has been no official statement of any kind from the Government.

The capital was able to break through the censorship for the first time since rumors of the King's abdication were circulated abroad.

It appeared that the Government intended to settle its dispute with the King before any announcement was made to the people about what has happened.

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Things Present

The second contribution in "Letters to the Monitor," on the Editorial Page, summarizes the results of repeal.

Stanley's orders had been to "find Livingstone," somewhere in darkest Africa. Two hundred and thirty days had passed since Stanley had left Bagamoyo—but read "Dr. Livingstone, I Presume," on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education Page, Home Building and Gardening Page, and another article in the "Who's to Blame for the Movies?" series

Drunken Drivers Rolling Up Big Bill Others Must Pay

Rise in Casualty Insurance Rates Is Forecast by Several Executives

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—Sober automobile drivers, as well as those not so sober, may have to pay more for casualty insurance in the future as the result of drunken driving which is on the increase since repeal, it is declared by several insurance executives here.

The number of accidents determines the trend of rates, they explain, and if the curve of mishaps continues to mount, so will the price of insurance policies.

"A new and startling situation," arising since repeal, was called to the attention of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce recently by Mr. James S. Kemper, president of the Lumberman's Mutual Casualty Company. Damage from liquor during prohibition was deplorable, he said, but the present situation is much worse.

"All were shocked by deaths resulting from speakeasy raids and the drinking of poison alcohol under prohibition," said Mr. Kemper. "And yet what do we find today? As compared with the occasional loss of life from these causes during prohibition, we are now killing every day at least 10 times as many persons (above the already terrific street and highway toll) not perhaps so much because of prohibition repeal as from improper regulation of the liquor traffic.

"In far too many cases these deaths are among the young men and women and children of our cities and towns."

Mr. Kemper has spoken in a number of insurance meetings recently urging members of his profession to give attention to the part unregulated liquor sales play in the climb of the highway accident rate.

Another insurance official testifying to the trouble caused by increased drinking among automobile drivers is Mr. H. A. Behrns, president of the Continental Casualty Company. The accident rate is being driven up, he said, both by drinking and by small high-speed cars. Just what proportion of the blame should be borne by liquor, what by speed, is a matter now being worked out by the complicated statistical machinery used by insurance concerns to make rates. Mr. Behrens said that while he could not say with assurance whether the fast cars or the alcohol were the more to blame, he was certain that the worst possible enemy to highway safety was the small fast car in the hands of the drunken driver.

Power Rate Ordered Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 29—A reduction of 6 per cent in the rates charged by the Yonkers Electric Light and Power Company has been ordered by the Public Service Commission, effective Nov. 10. It is expected that the company will contest the order in the courts.

Movies Show Need of Fresh Thought

Lack of Individuality Is Plainly Evident by the Avidity With Which Hits Are Copied by Rival Companies—Suggestions by Those Whose Artistic Merit Warrants Them Unheeded by Many Who Could Profit

Who's to Blame for the Movies?

Fifth of 12 Articles

By E. C. Sherburne

Dramatic and Motion-Picture Critic of The Christian Science Monitor

Questionable thinking and absence of thought are the two foxes that are ever at their hampering and disfiguring work in the movie vineyards.

Against these influences—positively bad and negatively bad—the workers with vision, and even the artists, often strive in vain. In particular, the man or woman who knows the better way is usually confronted with superior authority and must conform or get out.

It cannot too often be repeated that the great majority of persons engaged in making motion pictures in Hollywood are representative of the best that I have ever encountered in a group—both as to character and personal efficiency.

In this fiercely competitive industry only the individuals who are good at the jobs the system lays out for them can survive, unless he is a relative of some high-placed executive. Nor am I saying this with a sneer, for many a relative becomes good at his task and holds his own on the quality of his production.

Behind the things done and said on the screen lie always thought of some kind, when the thing is not done unthinkingly as a mere matter of routine. In this connection directing and acting deserve separate consideration in the next article.

To consider first what, to me, seem examples of the thoughtless routine that tends always to pull down the quality of a picture.

Code Needed to Ban Thievery

The copy-cat is a frequent offender. Let one studio show "Our Boy" and "Our Girl" having a tryst in a treetop and three other studios will immediately write the same sort of scene into one of their current productions. This is the fad scene just at present, and it probably takes its most amusing form in the final incident of "The Count of Monte Cristo."

The excessive drinking in "The Thin Man" was tempered in offensiveness somewhat by the witty direction of W. S. Van Dyke. In "The Richest Girl of the World," we have an evident echo of "The Thin Man," but without the partly saving quality of wit in the story treatment, and only resourceful direction to save the picture from being altogether disgusting to persons of sensibility.

One of the future developments of the motion pictures will be a production code for the protection of the artist. He will be able to register his ideas with the Hays organization, and be safeguarded from theft. Walt Disney has been a marked sufferer from leaks. Indeed, he has become so reconciled to the practice that aside from safeguarding his ideas from visitors who may be intent on a little shoplifting, he has decided that he must bring his entertainment notions to the screen in bettered quality than his imitators.

Three times his staff has been stripped from him by raiding studios. Why that can never happen again is a story in itself that shall be told in a later article of this series.

Insincerity of subject treatment is an example of misapplied thinking. It has occurred in the making of films that pretended to strengthen the morale of the American people.

Crooners to Save Country

Such a film was "Stand Up and Cheer," which offered as a means of hastening recovery from the depression this opera bouffe idea: establish a national secretary of amusements with authority to spend $100,000,000 to divert the people.

That diversion, it presently appeared, was to be provided by croon-

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Federal Agencies Rush Into Action On A. & P. Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—Administration agencies rushed to smother the Cleveland labor conflagration today before its sparks started additional fires in other cities, like that already begun in Milwaukee.

With appeals coming to the White House from Cleveland and Milwaukee for direct presidential intervention, officials made known that for the time being at least the regular agencies for fighting this kind of industrial fire would be employed, although the situation was conceded to be potentially of the greatest seriousness because of the widespread nature of the chain store involved.

Representatives of the National Labor Board and of the Conciliation Division of the Department of Labor were rushed into conference with leaders at Cleveland, where it was hoped that the drastic action of The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company in closing down 300 local stores employing some 2000 men, and threatening to withdraw from the area altogether, might be rescinded by bringing conversations with the militant unions involved.

William Greene, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced that both sides of the Cleveland dispute had been summoned to a hearing here tomorrow. The hearing was called, he said, to give full discussion to all sides of the controversy, in order to formulate whatever intervention methods may be taken by the Government.

PWA Aids New England Rails

Freight Puzzle Laid on Board

Fuller Performs Wide Straddle

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eral housing are all seeking to solve the latter problem.

Today at Harvard University a city planner and consulting engineer pointed to a similar housecleaning in the railroad art. Ladislas Segoe, Cincinnati city planner, pointed to an imminent reorganization of the railroads. Said Mr. Segoe: "When it comes both communities and railroads will have a unique opportunity to correct maladjustments which resulted from the unplanned, haphazard developments of the past."

First change will be in freight handling. To show how badly this is needed Mr. Segoe pointed out that New York, within 35 miles, has 500 freight stations, 300 express depots, 250 express offices—that Philadelphia in the same sized area has 700 freight stations.

Politics

Stealing the Show!

Alvan T. Fuller, former Republican Governor of Massachusetts, stole the political spotlight from all the candidates Saturday night at Malden. Placing one foot in the Republican camp and the other in the Democratic, he indorsed Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican, for Governor, and Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat, for Senator. This was substantially what Major Judson Hannigan, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, proposed doing last spring, only to be met with an unprecedented outpouring of criticism. Independent is Mr. Fuller, and colossus-wise his influence politically in the State is tremendous, he apparently can do what Major Hannigan could not.

Mr. Fuller tugged at Governor Ely in his notable speech, tried to drag him into the spotlight, urged him to bolt Mr. James M. Curley. Mighty question marks hang over the political scene today. Known is it that the Governor is preparing an answer to Mr. Fuller. Entertained is the possibility that the Governor will finally translate his historic antagonism for Mr. Curley into a dramatic repudiation of the former Mayor's candidacy. Also heard are the rumors that Mr. Fuller gave the Governor a clever "come on," gave him an example of a Republican splitting his allegiance, implied that the Democratic Governor might do likewise.

* * *

Still Rising

The barometer of political interest has reached a new high in Massachusetts. Out of the State House today came the smacking figure of 1,850,000, representing a new record in the number of voters registered. In 1932, year of intense political excitement, 1,796,588 voters registered. The three gubernatorial candidates as they start down the home stretch of the campaign this week are not more eager for the prize than the public is to make its selection.

Strike

Peace By Pieces

Peace by pieces appeared to be the order of the day at the Boston Fish Pier today as the fish strike for shorter hours and higher wages ran into its fourth week.

The dealers have contended that New York men were directing this strike.

Now each of the five striking unions was pretty sure that it must be another union that was under this outside influence. Today they solved this by abandoning a united front, dividing up into their five groups and talking things out on that basis.

The Fishermen's Union was first at bat. Its delegates conferred with Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, the employers' group. Having lost thousands of dollars which went to strike-breakers, the fishermen were willing to talk settlement. Soon they came out. No news was given, but an atmosphere akin to peace pervaded the delegates.

Next into the Cooley office went the Sea Food Workers' Union. They had decided the United States Department of Labor would be helpful, so took Conciliator Fred Keightly with them. They were alone in accepting the Government's help, the other unions figuring on getting along alone.

When the Sea Food Workers delegates emerged, again came a hopeful feeling but no direct statement. But the strikers themselves spoke freely, said that the week-end should see the end of the strike. In the meantime fishing smacks groaned against the docks as great cargoes of fish were quickly moved ashore.

* * *

While no particular fish has been singled out in strike for the spotlight, the mackerel shortage has possibly been felt for the National Industrial Recovery Board in Washington today rescinded an order issued last August restricting production in the Atlantic mackerel fishing industry.

The Associated Press points out that the restriction was removed when demands for salting and freezing made it apparent that the limit originally established would be inadequate. But observers today stated that two other elements had to be considered, the shortage produced by the fish strike and the fact that restriction of production as a policy is being abandoned by the NRA anyway.

Education

Mechanical Mathematician

From the laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, birthplace of electrostatic generators, stream-lined trains, earthquake apparatus, comes a new robot to do the work of higher mathematicians. For those who have hard work in understanding the proficiency of the grocery clerk on the side of paper bags the accomplishments of Tech's calculating machine for the solution of simultaneous equations are still further beyond understanding.

Invented by Dr. John B. Wilbur, department of civil engineering, the machine solves equations over which engineers spend much labor which could be more profitably spent elsewhere. Described as a maze of pulleys and steel tapes, gears and gadgets, it can solve 10 equations at once.

Welfare

New Gasoline Fraud

Boston's welfare situation, just cleaning up a rubber stamp fraud which sent many people to jail, was smack up against another unpleasant fraud today. Detectives had found that welfare workers had been stealing gasoline from city trucks for four years to the tune of about $20,000 a year.

Today Mayor Mansfield called a conference with the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioner of Public Works to see what the city would do about it. Certain it was that investigation and prosecution would be vigorously pressed.

Chief concern was to find the man higher up, the man who "ran the racket," who received the stolen gasoline and then sold it. But besides this arch-conspirator at least 50 arrests are expected. Saturday night the first two arrests were made, two city employees being taken into custody.

Broadway Trouper Returns to Home Town

Left Inset: Associated Press. Others: By a Staff Photographer

'Ah, Wilderness!' Comes to North Brookfield

Upper Left—The Stage Set for George Cohan Production. Inset—The Popular Actor. Upper Right—"Main Street" in North Brookfield. Lower Left—Billboard Advertising Play.

Style

Direct From Paris

Excited crowds of women milled about the sixth floor of Jordan Marsh's store just before 2.30 p. m. today. Style was in the air. In fact style was on the air. For Vice-President Edward R. Mitton had arranged to have the store's Paris stylist direct a style show via Western Union's direct cable to London and Paris which prints on a tape.

At 2:30 the clicking of a printer could be heard. Then in order that the style seekers present could follow the discussion, the tape on which the messages were handled was thrown up large size on a screen. Boston spoke on the tape to the Paris expert. He immediately answered. Soon came messages sent a moment before by the stylist on a Paris boulevard, describing the latest creations.

Celebration

Polish Hero

Columbus Circle, familiar traffic center of Dorchester, has been one of a dozen places named after the explorer of 1492. Today the circle has changed its nationality in effect, changed from Italian to Polish to Kosciuszko Circle. Brig.-Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko came from Poland in 1776 to aid the colonies. He rendered valiant service and since that time has been a national hero, a convenient connecting link between the United States and Poland.

When the World War ended and Poland was fighting with Soviet Russia to carve out an independent country, a group of young American aviators, still spoiling for adventure, left France and went to Poland, formed the Kosciuszko Squadron. While it saw little fighting, it became another link between the two countries.

Yesterday the great Polish name once more was in the spotlight, with thousands of Polish citizens from roundabout for miles heard noted speakers dedicate the Italian Circle now become Polish.

Miscellaneous

Just Out For Fun

Boston University freshman week is under way. First year men must obey dictates of sophomores. At Harvard club initiations begin. Nonchalant candidates wear typical gray pants-blue shirts. They grease the car tracks in Harvard Square with moist fish, carry buckets of coal to be polished, manicure lecture hall floors with a toothbrush and suds dipped from a child's sandpail. Pranks galore. Perhaps that's why Queen Elizabeth's prayer book (second edition, 1578) is on exhibition in Widener Library? Will it "dyrecte a personne (a Harvard clubman) to everlastynge blysse?"

B. U. Frosh wear their trousers rolled up at least thrice, display garterless socks that don't match, wear bright green neckties. Co-eds braid their hair, wear long hair ribbons, slings around their necks. Tomorrow each will be given a large tag to wear, if they repeat a pledge to be composed by sophomores. Tagged Freshmen will be immune from further hazing. Thursday a motley impromptu band will serenade the Copley Square district at noon.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly overcast, possibly with a shower late this afternoon or tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; fresh southwest to west winds.

For All New England States: Cloudy, probably occasional light rain late this afternoon or tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southwest, shifting to west winds, weather overcast tonight and Tuesday, possibly occasional light rains tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rains over south, rains or snows over north portion about Wednesday, again about Saturday; cold early part of week, again about Thursday; warmer about Wednesday, again about Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	40	New Orleans	62	70
Bermuda	68	78	New York	40	40
Chicago	36	44	Norfolk	40	54
Denver	38	70	Philadelphia	42	46
Helena	36	54	St. Louis	42	52
Jacksonville	54	66	Minneapolis	32	36
Kansas City	36	56	San Francisco	56	62
Los Angeles	58	70	Washington	38	48
Miami	70	84			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 29. B—Maximum Oct. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:02 p. m., Tuesday 4:42 a. m. Height of tides 8.9 feet, 7.9 feet. Light all vehicles at 5:15 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	NBC speaker	Organ recital	Dramatic sketch
5:15	"Skipper Jim"	Tom Mix sketch	"Pirate Stories"	"Skippy sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Jazz piano lesson	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	Yankee Singers	CBS vocal trio
6:00	"Air Adventures"	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Political speakers	sketches; music	Political talk	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	News; features	Political talk	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Billy Batchelor	Political talk	dramatic sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Studio chorus	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Plantation Echoes"	Gene and Glenn	"Just Plain Bill"	Local dance music
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch	After Dinner Revue;	Political talk	Market outlook
7:45	Dangerous Paradise	Political speaker	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00	Jan Garber and his	Richard Himber's	Sketch; music	Viola d'amore rec.
8:15	orchestra; sketch	Orch.; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	College-Home talk
8:30	Political speakers	Gladys Swarthout;	Mario Chamlee;	ERA Civic Orches-
8:45	"Seth Parker" relay	soloists; orch.	Pasternack Orch.	tra program
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra;	Rosa Ponselle; cho-	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	rus; concert orch.	Organ; soloist
9:30	"Family Affair," net-	Joe Cook; soloists;	Continental Orch.,	Recorded program.
9:45	work sketch	vocal trio; orch.	comedy; soloist	News Service
10:00	Limmy Liner's Orch.	Gene Arnold; guest	Political talk	Wayne King and
10:15	Talk, Gov. Joseph Ely	soloists; orch.	Political talk	his orchestra
10:30	Mobiliza. of Human	Musical program	Political talk	Mobilization of
10:45	Needs; sketch; talk	Political talk	Musical Rhymester	Human Needs
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; events	News Service	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	Radio Frolic	NBC dance music	Political talk	Local dance music
11:30	Jolly Coburn and	Will Osborne and	Casa Loma Band	Willard Alexander
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music	and his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WNAC, "Spotlighting Municipal Affairs," talk from City Hall.
1:45 WEEI, Master Music Hour; Gordon String Quartet; piano soloist.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air; Literature—"Sir Tristan de Liones."
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of classical recordings.
3:30 WBZ, "Music Magic"; Vocal soloists; narrator; concert orchestra.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; concert orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Little Women," dramatic sketch based on Louisa May Alcott story.
6:45 WAAB, "Understanding Music"; music lecture with soloists and orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloist; vocal trio; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Call the Wagon," network serial dramatic sketch.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; male trio; popular orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett; John B. Kennedy; Wilfred Pelletier's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana"; Vivienne Segal; Oliver Smith; Lyman Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; guest soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Boswell Sisters; George Stoll and his orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Hands Across the Border"; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Toscha Seidel, violinist; Isham Jones and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Balfe's "The Bohemian Girl," Anne Jamison, John Barclay and others soloists; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Annette Hanshaw; Ted Husing; Casa Loma Orchestra.
10:15 WBZ, ERA Opera Orchestra and vocal soloists.

Cohan Brings Broadway Play To Scenes of His Boyhood

North Brookfield Acclaims 'Boy Who Made Good' in Theatrical World—'Standing Room Only' Sign on Town Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., Oct. 29—This is North Brookfield's big day.

George M. Cohan comes back to show the home folks how he made good as a Broadway trouper. Tonight he plays a one-night stand in Eugene O'Neill's current comedy, "Ah, Wilderness!" at North Brookfield Town Hall.

Everybody is ready for the big show. The local committee gave everything its final scrutiny this morning. The depot is festooned with home-coming colors. A big back-slapping "Welcome Home" banner bulges above Main Street's most strategic spot.

Tickets went on sale Saturday, 515 of them. Townspeople gobbled them up within 15 minutes, every last one of them at $1 a gulp. Fifty extras went for standing room.

Somebody hung an "SRO" sign outside the Town Hall. High up in its 70-year-old gingerbread cornices, carpenters and electricians rigged amplifiers which tonight will carry George's familiar voice to thousands of standees outside the hall.

John Butler, stage manager of the "Ah, Wilderness!" company, came in on the noon train today with a gang of workmen to arrange the 26-by-14-foot stage where Broadway luminaries will perform tonight before the hushed gaze of thrilled townspeople.

Mr. Cohan arrives at 4 o'clock on the afternoon westbound express. He will be the guest of Mortimer Howard, groceryman, and his wife, on North Main Street.

The committee has arranged a special supper for the cast. After the show they go on to Springfield where "Ah, Wilderness!" resumes its tour of brighter lights than North Brookfield's.

Speaking of lights, the committee has rigged up something special at the Town Hall, five big clusters of floodlights that will cover the crowd gathered under the loudspeakers.

Vied in Hospitality

North Brookfield never saw such coöperation as the return of its native son inspires. At first it was a question as to where North Brookfield would entertain the visiting artists and where all the props would come from, but not for long.

Villagers vied for the privilege of entertaining George and his theatrical friends. Mrs. Herbert T. Mason, Mrs. Brainerd A. Smith, Mrs. Clarence Howland and Mrs. Billings Stevens were the lucky hostesses. And Mrs. Howland even offered to lend her nice thin china, real colonial heirlooms that were in use long before George Cohan or even his trouping parents ever took to the stage, for use in the play.

With a last-minute pull on all the intricate ropes that go with putting on a Broadway production, villagers had nothing to do this afternoon but wait for the express from Boston.

Recalled Old Times

Conversation was as brisk as the gusty northwester that skirled down out of the clean Berkshires and scoured the gaunt limbs around North Brookfield Common bellied the big Welcome Home that tugged on its Main Street mooring like a foretopsail in a gale. Old timers aired the Cohan pedigree in last-minute recollections.

Highway traffic by mid-afternoon began converging on North Brookfield where conspicuous posters proclaimed the appearance of "Ah, Wilderness," with George M. Cohan, Town Hall, One Night Only, Monday, Oct. 29." State police under Capt. George Fiske, kept an eye on the accumulation of cars. Tonight they will stand guard at the theater, just in case anyone thinks he can crash the gate in North Brookfield.

Not a detail has been overlooked to make it a success. This is North Brookfield's big night. And George M. Cohan's, too.

Grocers Vote to Cut Hours

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 29 (AP)—Jewish grocers in Springfield have voted to cut their weekly schedule of business by 16 hours. This move, reported to be the first of its kind in the country, is likely to be followed by further reductions amounting to eight hours a week. The code authority for the local food and grocery industry assisted in making the plans.

Freer Liquor Sale Advocated by Cross

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29 (AP)—Liberalization of the State Liquor Control Act to permit among other things the sale of all kinds of liquor in hotels, clubs and restaurants was advocated Saturday by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

The Chief Executive, Democratic nominee for reëlection, outlined his program for changes in the Control Act in a speech prepared for delivery over the radio. Hotels, clubs and restaurants are only permitted to sell wine and beer at present.

The Governor also said:

"As the law now stands, beer and wine cannot be sold at picnics, clambakes and outings of various kinds, thus interfering with the customs of many groups of our people. I can see no good reason why the law should not be so amended as to permit the issue of temporary permits for such occasions."

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Movie Problems Stir Teachers As Well as Parents

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Inc., opening today at the Hotel Statler, will stress four subjects which have been emphasized during the past year by the association: support of public schools in the present emergency; need for study groups in local units; education in world friendships, and improvement of motion pictures.

Representing 300 Bay State communities, and 20,000 parents and teachers, the delegates will, during the next three days, conduct round-table discussions on such vital topics as young people in their search for spiritual values; costs of armaments and the comparison of such costs with those of education; forms of recreation which can be substituted for theatrical motion pictures; crime prevention and town budgeting as an educational problem.

Mrs. A. H. Reeve, chairman of the committee on international relations of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, was to deliver the opening address, on the subject of "The Citizen as an Educator." Tonight, Howard B. Gill, prison labor authority, under the NIRA will speak on the possibilities of redirecting the criminal tendencies of youth.

Two round-table discussions of Tuesday will be conducted by Miss Florence Barnard, originator of the plan for "Money Management" studied in the Brookline public schools, and John K. P. French, headmaster of the Cambridge school, who will take up "Codes of Behavior Among Adolescents."

Speakers at the banquet on Tuesday night will be Mrs. A. H. Reeve, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird and Dr. George H. Bigelow.

Town planning, an educational project sponsored by the association, and adopted in many local schools, will be outlined on Wednesday by Capt. Percy Creed, organizer in 1932 of the "Game Plan" in high schools of Norfolk county. He will compare that system with the original George Washington plan for Washington. Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education since 1916, will speak on "Town Budgeting for Education."

The concluding event of the convention, on Wednesday, will be a presentation of "Robin Hood" by members of the Civic Repertory Company of Boston, under the direction of Lawrence Robinson.

Sterling National of N. Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Stering National Bank & Trust Company of New York in its statement of condition as of Oct. 17, shows total resources of $22,632,822, compared with $20,749,473 on Sept. 29. Deposits amounted to $18,316,504 compared with $16438,767.

Setting of Early Home of Mary Baker Eddy

MARY BAKER EDDY
THE DISCOVERER AND FOUNDER OF
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
LIVED HERE WITH HER PARENTS
MARK AND ABIGAIL BAKER
EXCEPT FOR AN INTERVAL
FROM 1836 TO 1848
THE HOUSE IN WHICH SHE LIVED
HAS BEEN REMOVED

By a Staff Photographer

Another Chapter of Career Memorialized

Above—Tucker Farmhouse Which Stands on Site of Baker Homestead. Lower—Bronze Tablet Placed at Farm Near Tilton, N. H.

Third Bronze Tablet Marks Farm Home Of Mary Baker Eddy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TILTON, N. H., Oct. 29—In place today before the Tucker farmhouse near here is the third of three bronze tablets marking important events in the life of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. The first, commemorating her membership in the Tilton Congregational Church, was accepted by the present pastor, the Rev. George E. Gilchrist, two weeks ago. The second, marking the site of the Main Street residence during 1848 to 1850, a period marked by illness, change and bereavement, was placed last week.

Mary Baker was a girl of 15 when her parents, Mark and Abigail Baker, moved to a farmhouse which stood on the site of the present home of the Tucker family. Here were sown the seeds of thought which in later years were to draw Mary Baker Eddy out of Puritanism and lead her to reëstablish in Christian Science the healing power exercised by Christ Jesus.

From the farmhouse there were long wintry walks to the schoolhouse until poor health forced her to carry on with her studies at home. Happy days were hers when her brother George was home. She was a princess to him, "as beautiful as an angel," he told their mother on one occasion. Together they studied and talked metaphysics, moral science, natural philosophy, Latin, Greek and Hebrew, the older brother with his Dartmouth training acting as guide. It was in this house, "The needy were ever welcome, and to the clergy were accorded special household privileges" ("Retrospection and Introspection," page 6).

Music

Rachmaninoff

The hold which Mr. Sergei Rachmaninoff has on the musical public was manifested once more yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. An audience of good size listened to his program and lingered for the usual after-recital, paying him along the way the tribute of rapt attention and warm applause.

The program was made up of the Bach-Tausig Toccata and Fugue in D minor; Beethoven's Sonata op. 10, no. 3; the G minor Ballade of Brahms, and groups of pieces by Chopin, Rachmaninoff and Liszt. The performance throughout was remarkable for fluency of technique, clarity of exposition, architectural power and sense of style. If we must have Tausig transcriptions, let us have them from artists like Mr. Rachmaninoff. If the player's Chopin seemed somewhat literal, there was romantic fervor enough in the Brahms and Liszt items.

The high point of the recital was the Beethoven. This sonata is infrequently heard, probably because there are so many others of later periods which are more obviously grateful for the performer. The opening Presto bears the mark of Mozart, but the Largo is one of those superb inspirations that could have been realized only by Beethoven. The interpreter was worthy of the author. L. A. S.

Giovanni Cerullo

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, Mr. Giovanni Cerullo, tenor, sang a program of miscellaneous songs and arias to the pianoforte accompaniments of Mr. G. J. Siegal. The assisting artist was Mr. Edward Jenkins, organist. Each artist is traveling the musical road under the handicap of blindness, and that each has acquired technique sufficient to warrant a public appearance is wholly creditable. When Mr. Cerullo does not force his tones, they are for the most part of pleasing quality. Unfortunately, he at present labors under the handicap of faulty tone production. Nevertheless, his audience, which was of excellent size, applauded him with enthusiasm.

Mr. Jenkins is apparently master of his instrument. His registrations were excellent and his quick shifts from one manual to another were accomplished with amazing dexterity. In all, he offered some delightful playing, which brought him well-deserved and prolonged applause. G. M. S.

Boston Art Notes

Medici Shop

Water colors by Winthrop Pratt Jr., shown at the Medici Book and Print Shop in Newbury Street, are "subject" pictures, made with a primary interest in the structure and equipment of smaller shipping. Mr. Pratt portrays with a complete understanding, so that his pictures give one a sense of exact rendering, as small ship models would. He has developed a technique which serves his literal purpose and he seems at home even with miniature depiction. There are moments in painting backgrounds, or façades of the water front, when the painter displays good taste in laying on pigment and calculating tonal qualities.

City Club

The name of Charles E. Heil is associated particularly with the painting or drawing of birds. Mr. Heil discloses a patience and finesse not very common in this age of impressionism or deliberate simplification. On view at the Boston City Club are many of his works and some visitors will be surprised to discover how the painter's range spreads beyond the ornithological. There are portraits of people, sketches, line characterizations, partial abstractions. There are flower drawings, painstakingly wrought. Mr. Heil swings from a microscopic precision to an utterly free, casual rendering in which half a dozen lines indicate a shape. He seems to be attracted by certain new thories, and by the use of lines not alone to trace contours, but to express feeling. It is refreshing to come upon performer with such breadth. D. A.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"SUCCESS STORY" (Majestic). Group Theatre Acting Company. 8:30.

"SAY WHEN" (Shubert). Harry Richman in musical comedy, with Bob Hope, Linda Watkins, Taylor Holmes, Cora Witherspoon and Dennis Moore. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — "Happiness Ahead." Dick Powell in a light-hearted story of a window cleaner and an heiress who met in a New Year's celebration. Smaller quantities of singing and dancing than in recent Warner Brothers' musical productions make it better balanced entertainment. Performing dogs, accordion players, dancers, support Ben Lyon and Bebe Daniels in the stage show. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

KEITH'S—Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers here for another week in "The Gay Divorcee," musical film with plenty of expert dancing. 10:27 a. m., 12:40, 2:53, 5:06, 7:19, 9:29.

UPTOWN—Grace Moore in "One Night of Love," a film filled with good music. 1, 4:04, 7:08, 10:12. Also Gene Stratton Porter's "Girl of the Limberlost."

UNIVERSITY — "The Count of Monte Cristo." 2:10, 5:40, 9:20.

EXETER—"Girl of the Limberlost." 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. Also "Desirable."

ORPHEUM—George Arliss in "The Last Gentleman." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

BOSTON—Ruth Etting in "Gift of Gab." Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:26 a. m., 1:32, 4:38, 7:44, 10:41.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Caravan." Fenway at 12:45, 3:28, 6:06, 6:49. Paramount at 10:09 a. m., 12:57, 3:45, 6:33, 9:21. Also "Six-Day Bike Rider," with Joe E. Brown.

SCOLLAY—"Six-Day Bike Rider," and vaudeville. 12:23, 3:14, 6:15, 9:36.

FINE ARTS — Third Adult Education Council Program. Feature, "St. Petersburg Nights," a Russian production. Also a Soviet cartoon, "The Unlucky Truck," and educational shorts. 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

MODERN—Dolores Del Rio in "Madame Du Barry," 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "She Had to Choose."

STATE — "Against the Law," and "Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round." 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50.

TREMONT—"Charlie Chan's Courage," and "Picture Snatcher." Continuous 9 a. m. to 1 a. m.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Special concert in lecture hall of Public Library. 8.

Other Events

DR. FRANCIS CHO-MIN WEI—President of Hua Chung College, Wuchang, China, lectures on "How Has China Come to Be Confucian?" Fogg Art Museum. 8.

SOUTHWORTH LECTURE — Rev. Ernest Graham Guthrie, of Chicago, speaks on "The New Frontiers of the Church." Old South Church, Copley Square. 8.

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION — 25th annual convention. Howard B. Gill speaks on "Can We Redirect the Criminal Tendencies of Youth?" Followed by International Night Pageant. Hotel Statler. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Georg Fior, pianist. 2:45.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Special concert in Boston University Music School. Noon.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — Lecture: "Flyaways and Other Seeds." 2.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Historic Costume," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Guest speaker: S. Bruce Black, president of Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. His subject: "New Fields of Insurance Usefulness." Hotel Statler, 12:15.

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION — 25th annual convention. Morning session, 9 a. m., round-table discussions: "Value of Study Groups"; "Young People in Their Search for Spiritual Values"; "Schools or Battleships"; "The Pre-School Child." Afternoon session, 1:30, round-table discussions: "Motion Pictures"; "Money Management"; "Codes of Behavior Among Adolescents." Hotel Statler.

FRENCH LECTURE—"Mont Saint Michel," by Marcel Aubert. Open to public. Large lecture hall, Fogg Museum, Cambridge. 4:30.

G. O. P. to Tend Children While Mothers Go to Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 29—The New Hampshire Republican State Committee has announced that it will make it possible for all mothers to get out and vote on election day, Nov. 6.

The committee has arranged for young men and women, affiliated with the G. O. P., to go into every home and "mind the children," assist in household duties or do whatever is necessary to allow the mothers to cast their ballots.

Less Copper Consumption

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Apparent world consumption of copper outside the United States in the last three months has averaged about 85,653 tons a month, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. This compares with an average of 86,089 tons for the year and an average of 71,705 tons during 1933.

The Steel Trap—Yes or No?

THREE questions or referendums will be referred to Massachusetts voters on the state election ballots of Nov. 6. These questions will be discussed briefly in a series of boxes to run in this paper every other day during this week.

Question Number 1 refers to voters the important decision of modifying or keeping as it is the existing anti-steel trap law.

In 1930, the people by referendum put into effect the Humane Trapping Law. This action abolished the use of steel traps, excepting within 150 feet of buildings and cultivated lands. This exception was made to provide protection for farmers against raids on their property by wild animals.

In 1933, the Legislature amended the law to allow anyone to use steel traps upon his own property. Since most of the land in the state is owned by individuals, this amendment virtually nullified the existing law. The amendment was to have been referred to the voters this coming November. But the 1934 Legislature passed an emergency act intended to give cities and towns the right of local option on this issue.

The voters of each community, in effect, are being asked whether or not they will accept the privilege offered them by the State of deciding the steel-trap issue for themselves without interference from the State.

A "Yes" vote on this question means the voters would like to have the privilege of local option. A "No" vote means that the State shall continue to enforce the existing law, namely, that steel traps shall not be used excepting within 150 feet of a building, cultivated plot of land or enclosure for housing poultry or game birds.

Elimination of steel traps does not leave the hunter without tools for trapping. According to the Humane Trapping Council of Massachusetts, traps now sanctioned by humane societies are as effective in catching wild game as the steel-jawed types.

New England Textile Areas Are Peaceful

Alarmist predictions of a new strike wave in the textile industry, just issued by national labor leaders of the recent general strike, do not apply to New England, it was asserted by labor officials today.

Only in the South are disturbances again approaching the point of renewed outbreak, it was explained at labor headquarters. In New England, liquidation of the grievances following the general textile strike is proceeding harmoniously, on the whole. At the most, it was said, a few sporadic disputes might turn into local strikes.

"Every case of discrimination against striking workers that has come to my attention," said Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, "is on the way to adjustment."

One or Two Adjustments

"I know of only one or two adjustments that are in deep waters," declared William A. E. Batty, local official of the United Textile Workers' Union.

The statements of these two labor executives were confirmed by the director of several New England cotton mills. The mill owners here have been bending backward, he said, in their effort to avoid any further ground for dispute.

"They recognize," this executive continued, "that labor is the natural ally of the New England textile manufacturer, in preventing southern mill owners from breaking away from the NRA minimum-wage provisions. Rumors that the South is increasingly anxious to return to the low pre-code wage levels have brought New England mill owners and labor closer together."

The statements from local labor headquarters were issued to contradict rumors of a new strike wave in this region, which followed statements made by Francis J. Gorman, director of the recent general textile strike, at the end of last week.

"Employers are deliberately refusing to reëmploy leaders of the recent strike," Mr. Gorman declared, at a meeting of the United Textile Workers' Union in New York, over the week-end.

When analyzed, Mr. Gorman's remarks were found to apply more to the South than to New England, although he included the latter region in his strike predictions.

Openly Resisting

At the union meeting, it was disclosed that out of 1500 textile plants in the South, 226 were reported to be openly resisting the President's textile program at several points. In these towns, labor officials charged, the mill owners had political control of the relief funds, and were using them as a weapon to prevent further strikes.

"I do not take alarm from these facts," Mr. Batty declared. "I believe that no group is strong enough openly to confront the President with a refusal to coöperate. I trust the President to prevent an open outbreak in the South.

"However," he concluded, "it is true that while New England is quiet, the situation in the South is growing more tense by the hour."

Mulloney Gets One Year

Daniel C. Mulloney and John A. Deery were both sentenced to prison terms of one year and a day by Federal Judge James A. Morton Jr., today. The sentence followed conviction for missapplication of funds of the closed Federal National Bank, handed down by Judge Morton three weeks ago. Mulloney still has 13 indictments standing against him. Trial on these will occur as soon as the government prosecution completes its research.

Indian Lore Once More Vindicated As Moodus Again Hears Earth Rumble

MOODUS, Conn., Oct. 29 (AP)—The Indians had a name for it, and from the interior of the earth has come another reminder that the Indians were right.

Machemoodus—"Place of Noises"—was what they called this village before the white man came. And over the week-end the famous "Moodus Noises," tremors similar to an earthquake, were heard again after a silence of two decades.

The latest tremors, two in number and each lasting about two or three seconds, brought various reactions.

Members of the younger generation were startled and mystified. Old-timers reviewed their Indian lore and recalled similar rumblings of bygone years. Prof. Wilbur G. Foye, head of the geology department at Wesleyan University, announced his intention of coming here to further his studies of the "moodus noises."

Professor Foye attributed the tremors to slight slips along a fault near the earth's crust. A vibration caused by the sliding rock, he explained, produces the rumblings.

The professor, who has a complete record of the noises of former years so far as it is available, said he was especially interested in learning the particular spot where the rumblings are the loudest. He plans to come to Moodus within a few days to question residents.

The shocks last night rattled dishes and shook houses, but otherwise did no damage. The first and most severe tremor came at 8 o'clock and was followed by the other at 9:40.

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St. Paul	20.10	15.84	14.76
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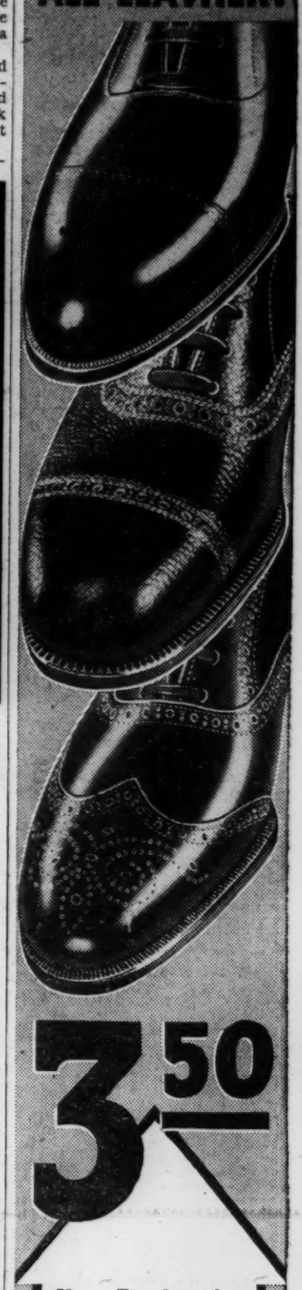

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Gandhi Gives Up Leadership Of Indian National Congress To Promote Social Reforms

Opposition of Orthodox Hinduism Helped to Cause Resignation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BOMBAY, India, Oct. 29—The Indian National Congress in conference here has ended with the Mahatma Gandhi definitely outside instead of heretofore within this body, which is the chief political organization in India.

Mahatma Gandhi's resignation has been a consequence of the challenge from orthodox Hinduism to the undisputed authority he has hitherto wielded. Orthodox Hindus under the veteran Pandit Mahan Malaviya want a larger share than Gandhi has hitherto allowed them in directing the Indian home rule movement, for which the Congress stands. Gandhi's resignation is regarded rather as a means of showing these malcontents that they cannot get on without him than as indicating his final withdrawal from the political leadership.

At the Congress itself, Mahatma Gandhi succeeded in defeating with overwhelming majorities all resolutions hostile to his own program of "non-violent non-coöperation" with the British Government's Indian constitutional reforms.

Mahatma Gandhi now proposes to devote himself to social reforms. But his personal ascendancy remains undisputed and his eventual return to politics is expected since no other leader at present appears to have a better prospect of keeping together the heterogeneous elements in the Congress Party.

BOMBAY, India, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Mahatma Gandhi officially retired at dawn today from Indian All-Nationalist Congress politics.

In his farewell speech he told 80,000 persons attending the Congress for a final session: "God knows when I shall speak from this platform again."

The wiry little ascetic marked the end of his leadership with an hour's speech in support of a scheme for reform of the Congress constitution.

Gandhi's Opponent

Wide World

Pandi Mahan Malaviya

He Is Leader of the Orthodox Hindus in Indian Politics and Seeking Larger Share in the Home Rule Movement

His plan was subsequently adopted by an overwhelming vote.

When he left the hall he began observing a week of silence, which cut off eager questions as to his future plans. He is leaving tonight for Wardha, where he will decide his immediate program. It is highly probable that he will make a tour of India campaigning for the propagation of village industries.

The Mahatma said last week he was retiring because he was a dead weight on the Congress and "when the hands holding the reins are those of a sleeping person they are unfit to lead."

His disciple, Miss Madeleine Slade, said in New York the Mahatma "feels he would be freer to act and serve the country if not officially connected with the Congress."

Herriot Swings Radical Party To Back Reform

Doumergue Expected to Call National Assembly to Change Constitution

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 29—The road lies open today toward a New French Democracy wherein governmental stability replaces instability and disorder gives way to authority—thanks almost entirely to one man: Edouard Herriot.

For it was he who at the annual congress of the Radical Party held at Nantes over the week-end persuaded the largest political group in France to subordinate party considerations to the broader interests of the nation. Warning them that internal unrest due to economic strife and external periods such as the Saar plebiscite made it imperative that a political truce and National Government under Premier Gaston Doumergue continue — M. Herriot wrung from his insurgent followers a conciliatory mandate to carry on.

Assembly Soon

Consequently, it now appears practically certain that Premier Doumergue will summon the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies to a national assembly at Versailles within a few weeks and obtain their approval of much-needed constitutional reforms reinforcing the authority and stability of France's Government.

The resolution finally adopted by the Radical Congress after the eloquent intervention of M. Herriot declares essentially that the party instructs its representatives in Parliament and in the Cabinet to "undertake without delay a revision of the methods of working of Parliament." It particularly approves the financial reforms advocated by M. Doumergue and favors "any reform having as its object to assure ministerial stability," but rejects "any measures which might encourage enterprises of personal power directed against Republican liberties."

Added Powers

No specific mention is made of Premier Doumergue's proposal to give the President of the Republic power to dissolve the Chamber without consent of the Senate, which the party bitterly opposes; but it is understood that M. Herriot is intrusted with the task of arriving at a compromise with M. Doumergue.

This compromise, it is believed, will take the form of specifying certain cases in which the President may act alone and stating that in all other circumstances consent of the Senate must be obtained as at present. The Radical congress suggested as a possible alternative the institution of a popular referendum whenever there is profound disagreement between the deputies and the Cabinet or between the two houses, but there is such a strong prejudice in France against the referendum that it is not believed the suggestion has much chance of adoption.

Thus France's political truce remains intact and prospects of modernizing the Constitution and reforming the state in the near future appear brighter than they have ever been. Only the economic situation—which instead of improving like that of Britain and the United States is daily becoming more serious—obstructs the smooth highway that leads via Versailles to a renovated French Republic.

Backs Doumergue

© Underwood

Edouard Herriot

Who Has Lined Up His Radical Party for Governmental Reforms Under Present French Régime

Policy Association today showing that military expenditures of all the great powers except Germany are far higher today than in 1913, which was the peak of the pre-war armaments race.

Some Percentages

Current military, naval and air budgets show that France is spending 25.8 per cent more for armaments than in 1913, Italy 26.3 per cent more, Great Britain 48.8 per cent, United States 190.9 per cent, and Japan 388 per cent, having more than doubled since the Manchurian crisis in 1931. Germany, despite all the limitations imposed on it, manages to spend 43.3 less than the cost of the great imperial army and navy in 1913.

Not only are military expenditures on this colossal scale throughout the world, but they reveal a marked acceleration, "beginning in the Far East with the outbreak of the Manchurian controversy, and extending to Europe following the advent of the Nazi régime in Germany in the spring of 1933. During the past 12 months the military budgetary reductions in France and S. S. R., Great Britain and the United States have shown substantial increases, while the apparent budgetary reductions in France and Italy have been more than offset by large extraordinary credits for new national defense projects."

Changed Attitude

"The most striking feature of the current period of military activity," the report continues, "is the concentration on air power and war material. In 1914 European powers were chiefly concerned with increasing their manpower; during the five years preceding the World War, Germany, France and Russia perfected the system of mobilizing the largest number of trained men in the shortest period possible. In 1934, while most of the great powers continued to rely on mass armies their military efforts is directed toward restoring the mobility of land forces and developing the offensive possibilities of aerial warfare. The mounting military budgets are due in large part to expenditures for the rapidly growing air forces and procurement of new war material. Although mechanization has not transformed the organization of modern armies, increasing amounts are being devoted to the building of tank units and the motorization of cavalry and artillery."

While no accurate comparison of the world's leading air forces is possible, latest available figures indicate that France has the largest number of military aircraft, with 3000 planes of all types. Unofficial estimates credit the Soviet Union with 2800 to 3000 planes. The United States has 2468; Japan, 1600; Italy, 1500; and Great Britain, 1400.

U. S. Naval Stand Wins Support

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain with all its dislike for big, costly units, will probably require new ones to meet the new and doubtless technically superior craft which the French and Italian naval architects turn out. This separates Great Britain definitely from the Japanese thesis. Because the British fleet will require such ships to retain at least the "two-power standard" in the Mediterranean, the possibility of a Far Eastern combination is lessened.

Not only is Great Britain forced to disagree with the Japanese plan because of the types which it would scrap, but the numerical strength of the British Navy must be larger. Not only must the unit-size of ships go up again, but the 70-cruiser program, latterly readopted by the Admiralty, is more necessary than ever.

Waiting

The rôle for the United States, it is widely felt here, is not to be forced into open opposition to the Japanese thesis, but to wait until the essential points of disagreement between Britain and Japan come to the surface. Always in such negotiations, it has been the United States which challenged the Japanese position and fell victim to the subsequent inevitable mistrust. Now, officials are saying quite generally here, it should be the turn of Great Britain, with all its naval, territorial and commercial, interests, to bear the brunt of opposition.

Announcement of the new 35,000 ton battleship, with all its implications of vast future expenditures, happens to coincide with publication of a study by the Foreign

Jäger Resignation Brings Warning By Bavarian Pastors

Reich Church Opposition Warns Issues Aren't Settled Yet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MUNICH, Ger., Oct. 29—Bavarian opponents of the Reich Church have now officially associated themselves with the oppositional Synod of North Germany and the Synod's demand to the Reich Government for recognition as a separate church was read out in many churches here.

The Rev. Hans Meisser was released from house arrest Friday evening, but the demand of Bavarian Protestants that he be restored to his church office was not complied with. The deposed Bishop left Munich for Berlin.

It is understood that the Rev. Theophil Wuurm, formerly Bishop of Württemberg, has also similarly been released.

A lawsuit wherein a new pastor installed by the Reich Church commissioner claimed damages from the former pastor who was expelled was lost at Nuremberg last week-end.

The judge decided that Dr. August Jäger's actions in Bavaria were illegal, that division of Bavaria in two parts was illegal and that there could be no question of the new institution being the Bavarian Protestant Church so long as ninety per cent of the pastors and an overwhelming majority of congregations were against it.

Warnings issued from most Bavarian pulpits that Dr. Jaeger's resignation should not be too optimistically received, since the issue is still the same, namely the fight of belief against unbelief.

Pastor Martin Niemöller, one of the leaders of the opposition, also stressed this to a packed congregation at Berlin.

It was pointed out though Dr. Jäger has resigned, he still has the task of establishing the external organization of the New German Evangelical Church of which he is still the legal administrator.

The new Bishops' Council, which consists of the four "German Christion" Bishops of Hesse-Nassau, Baden, Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein, is regarded as only a temporary solution of the church administrative problem. The oppositional synod refuses to compromise, since it is convinced it is the rightful representative of German Protestantism today.

Florida Building Campaign Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 27—Encouraging reports of increasing numbers of tourists visiting Florida and of a growing need in consequence for the repair or rebuilding of many of the structures hastily erected in boom years, were given at the 14th Semi-Annual Convention of the Florida Lumber and Millwork Association held here recently.

It was asserted that although Florida banks possess a larger cash reserve than those of many states, the security required from borrowers discourages home construction. It was hoped that this condition will be remedied as quickly as possible by the National Housing Act administration. This act applies especially to the Florida branch of the lumber industry, said some speakers, because of the great need for new buildings in the state.

As in previous conventions, the lumber code was discussed from all angles. A misunderstanding of the principles back of all NRA codes was believed to be the chief cause of most of the opposition to it.

Juggles Millions

Wide World

Robert Ley

Leader of German Labor Front Who Has Scored in Battle With Dr. Schacht.

Labor Front Gains Millions of Marks By Hitler Decree

Industrialists' Protests Not Expected to Change Sweeping Order

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (AP)—Plaintive protests reached Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Finance, and Herr Franz Seldte, Minister of Labor, today from prominent captains of industry concerning the decree which Reichsführer Hitler signed Oct. 24.

Its full significance has dawned upon the interested parties only now and they are realizing that, by this decree, the National Socialist Party, through the German Labor Front, is made the sole owner of a vast fortune totaling many million marks which once belonged to the employers' associations and the trade unions.

In the Wilhelmstrasse it was intimated that neither Dr. Schacht nor Herr Seldte knew anything about Chancellor Hitler's decree until they saw it in the newspapers. Unlike other decrees, it bore only Adolf Hitler's signature and none of any other Cabinet minister.

Political sources said Dr. Robert Ley, Minister of Trades Unions, had put one over on Dr. Schacht and Herr Seldte and had consolidated his position which, for a time, had seemed endangered by Dr. Schacht's pro-capitalistic utterances.

Informed spokesmen said the business men's protests would have no effect on the situation.

Herr Hitler's decree stipulates: "The property of these former organizations (employers' and workers') including their mutual aid associations, investment funds, and economic undertakings, constitute the property of the German Labor Front."

The decree therefore not tonly equalizes Dr. Ley's seizure of trade union headquarters, workers' cooperatives, labor banks, labor newspapers and plants effective May 2, 1933, but also places him in control of the costly property of the employers' federations comprising the vacation homes, sumptuous offices, residences of officials, the fresh air farms, and insurance funds.

Dr. Ley's maneuver is but one in a series of strokes and counterstrokes in the struggle between the capitalistic and anti-capitalistic wings of the National Socialist movement.

Relief Rolls Carry 355,000 in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The relief rolls in Georgia at the present time carry some 87,500 families or approximately 355,000 persons, Miss Gay B. Shepperson, state relief administrator, told the Atlanta Federal Business Association here.

In discussing relief programs Miss Shepperson stated that the rural rehabilitation project alone was taking care of some 2000 families in Georgia, and that of this number 850 had made some repayment to the Government since the plan was put into effect in the early spring. The rural relief program is provided to care for 10,000 families here by Jan. 1, 1935, she stated.

Of the unemployables in Georgia, according to Miss Shepperson, 68,872 were manual workers, with 20,501 of this number farmers living in rural sections. There were 13,933, she pointed out, unable to work because of incapacity. The public works program is giving work to more than 22,000 persons here, she said.

Austria's Rulers Hold Conference With Pan-Germans

Open Negotiations Start to End Differences With National Socialists

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Oct. 29—The Austrian Government after many secret and unofficial attempts has at last begun openly to negotiate with the Austrian Hitlerites.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Chief of the Fatherland Front, which is the all-inclusive government party, met 10 prominent Austrians most of them not outstanding Hitlerites yet almost all firm advocates of coöperation with Germany. Many of them belong to former Pan-German circles which stood for common action on the part of all Germans in eastern Europe.

The Government demands that National Socialists desist from all terrorist acts and unconditionally recognize the independence of Austria. National Socialists ask more vigorous action to curtail Jewish influences in Austria, permission for National Socialist fugitives to return from Yugoslavia, that National Socialist prisoners so far as possible be released from prison, and that cultural activity be permitted to the Austrian "Nationals," as the new group calls itself, who advocate cooperation with the Germans.

Not very much of a tangible nature was achieved at the first meeting, but it is regarded as important to begin negotiations. Apart from the impulse given to German influence in central Europe it is hoped the negotiations will eventually relieve the strain of the international situation here. Certain people, however, fear Franz von Papen, who played such an important rôle in bringing Adolf Hitler to a power in Germany, will also, as Herr Hitler's special envoy, help the Hitlerites to attain to a dominant position in Austria.

Age of 120 Claimed By Man Living on Wild Fruits

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Peter Pekovitch, of the little village of Zadvarje, near Split on the Yugoslav shores of the Adriatic Sea, claims to have lived the best part of 120 years mainly on wild fruits, nettles, nuts, various roots which he finds in the woods, and on grain he is allowed to glean in the harvest fields.

For his clothing he relies on charity. Yet he is happy and contented. He says he has never tasted meat, never drank alcohol in any form nor tea nor coffee—only water and milk—never smoked tobacco and never married.

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Autumn Moods

THE moods of autumn are contradictory. There is the mood of calm, of stillness, of completion—and when, indeed, does the earth seem more at rest than on a windless autumn afternoon? Then it seems that all the countryside is sunk in a tranced meditation, with gaze turned inward and backward over the accomplishment of the year and, if we catch the flavor of this calm, we are aware of vague dream images, like those which flutter in half-consciousness between waking and sleep. In this mood do we hear the faint rustling of the field mice among the grass, and the fainter sound of the hooked feet of the running spiders as they stir the dead leaves; with this mood comes the call of partridges on the distant hillside, or the single faint line of sound from the solitary buzzing of one belated bee.

As part of the stillness, may be counted the subdued bird voices. The flocks of linnets and finches, which flit along the hedgerows or which spread themselves over the arable, are almost silent; only a faint twittering comes from them, and this must be listened for. The soft treble of the robin is the only formed and deliberate note that shapes itself into a song; and this song, which grows stronger in the winter, is as yet so sweet and plaintive as but to make more clear the silence. And then, as we listen yet more attentively, we can hear the "wailful choir" of the small gnats as they rise and sink in their prolonged and aimless-seeming dances. All these sounds are of that mood of pause and of anticipation which finds its most perfect expression in the opaque mistiness of an autumn morning, when every tree is an alembic. Of such a time Thomas Hood has written:

> "I saw old autumn in the misty morn
> Stand shadowless like silence, listening
> To silence."

* * *

THE OTHER MOOD is an appropriate contradiction; this is of sound and gusts of tempestuous wind: the wild west wind which comes rushing from the sky over the sea, which smites the earth, bending the branches and stripping the leaves. This wind which will sometimes bring down an occasional tree that is too heavy with foliage to withstand it, and will sometimes lay low a whole line of trees that stand too stubbornly in its path, is not really so destructive as it seems. The leaves that it tears off are already, for the most part, well prepared to quit the stems where they no longer function; for, in the still days preceding the storm, there has been a deliberate process of decay.

The falling of a leaf is no chance act; for, while it is changing color from green to yellow or red, there is formed between the leaf stalk and the stem a special layer of cells. These cells become soft, decompose and form a kind of jelly, the tissue breaks down and the leaf is loosened from the stem. A branch which has been broken by accident does not form these cells, because it had no longer the life to perform this act. The leaves wither, but they remain quite fast on the stem. Only in the live tree is the jelly layer formed, which loosens the leaves and allows them to be blown away by the wind. This act of deliberate severance, this getting rid of organs which are no longer needed, thus leaving unimpeded the buds which already contain the germinal leaves and flowers of next year, is one of the greatest activities of the autumn change.

* * *

AT THE PRESENT TIME, leaves are falling everywhere; when the wind blows, hundreds of thousands are swept from their twigs. But those which are not ready are left behind to wait the storm, or perhaps to fall in a dead calm at their appointed hour. As we walk through the woodland paths, the leaves rustle round our feet; they blow past the faces of the children on their way to school, but how difficult they are to catch. On moist mornings, the pungent scent of them fills the air with faint, strange messages. The bright colors of their decay paint the hillsides purple, red and orange; and, in this widespread act of letting go the things which have been used and are now to be used no more, nature is preparing, yet once again in the long series of the years, for the springtime which is to follow.

GRANT WATSON.

A Victorian Drawing-Room

IT IS in Arley itself that the most vivid of my early reminiscences are concentrated. . . . The two rooms I preferred above all others were the library and the drawing-room. These two rooms contained the greatest and most varied horde of treasures.

I loved the library for its rows of tawny-coloured books in the high Gothic bookcases surmounted by niches containing the busts of Eminent Men of Letters (or were they Roman Emperors?); its elaborate gas chandeliers with their luminous globes like gigantic incandescent fruit on Gothic branches; the massive marble fireplace with the porphyry urns on the mantlepiece; the cavernous leather armchairs and the silver reading lamps with their bright green glass shades. The whole room seemed to radiate warmth and security in those snug Victorian days.

The drawing-room appealed to me in a different way. It was gayer, more feminine, more frivolous. Here the Gothic decorations were less austere and the traceries were picked out with light blue and gold. From the fan-vaulted ceiling, like an inverted fountain, there hung a huge crystal chandelier with drops and pendants that flashed and glittered with rainbow hues and were reflected by the tall mirrors between the windows. . . .

But what fascinated me more than any other object in the room was a tall folding screen of brightly-coloured pictures cut out and pasted on at random, the joint handiwork of my mother and her sisters who, between them, must have mutilated a whole library of illustrated books and coloured prints in the course of its construction.

Under a transparent layer of yellow varnish there lay an entrancing world of flowers, birds and landscapes all jumbled together in kaleidoscopic confusion. Here you could see "Doves of Siam, Lima Mice and legless Birds of Paradise" and countless other things as well. Views of Italian lakes and towns were framed in sprays of orchids. Against a background of Swiss mountains, chamois and chalets, glittering humming-birds thrust their rapier-like beaks into the calyxes of tropical flowers. A gigantic green and crimson parakeet appeared to have alighted on the spire of Cologne cathedral, whilst a company of medieval knights on richly caparisoned horses caracoled in front of the Sphinx and the Pyramids. . . .

Such was the impression the screen made upon me in my early childhood. But when, many years afterwards, I came upon it again, stored away in a lumber room whither the purest taste of a later age had banished it, I was amazed to find that it was composed for the most part of political caricatures and sporting scenes. The well-remembered continental landscapes, the exotic birds and tropical flowers formed but a comparatively small portion of the whole. Neither did they, as one might suppose, feature more especially in the lower panels of the screen which in those days would have lain within my natural range of vision. In fact, in order to get at some of them I must have been obliged to stand on a chair.—From "First Childhood," by LORD BERNERS. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —Photograph by Alinari, Florence

A POMPEIAN FIGURE OF "FLORA"

THIS lovely figure, known as "Flora," preserved in the National Museum of Naples, is a fresco painting recovered during the excavations of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Just how long before the eruption this fresco was made is not recorded. But because more than eighteen and a half centuries have passed since the destruction of those cities, its age cannot be less than that, and may even be considerably more; yet in its present state it is as gracious today as if fresh from the artist's hand.

The robe is of a golden yellow, a yellow in which are blended the rich tints of daffodils, crocuses and buttercups, of marigolds, sunshine and ripe corn. Over this robe floats a diaphanous white veil, and the auburn hair is held by a white fillet. The background is a soft deep green in which mingle the green of beech woods in spring, the green of olives, the green of the sea. Against this background the exquisite, poised figure, and the delicately traced white flowers, have something of the elusive quality of a dream.

Painters, sculptors and poets alike have delighted to express their joy in the floral loveliness of the world, in the guise of a flower-decked, flower-surrounded figure; but few of such presentments convey a more powerful and poetic appeal than does this delicate white and golden figure against the green background.

"Him shall ye hear"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EARLY in his ministry Peter preached the word of Truth to the people who gathered around John and himself in Solomon's porch of the temple at Jerusalem, after witnessing the healing of a lame man who had asked alms of them at the temple gate. Ignorant of the presence and power of the Christ, the idea of God, to heal men's ills, these wondering ones seemed inclined to impute the healing to some mysterious personal power exercised by the apostles. In the course of his address, Peter explained the divine origin and mission of his ascended Master, and called attention to the prophecy fulfilled in the coming of "the Holy One and the Just." "For," he reminded his hearers, "Moses truly said unto the fathers, A prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren, like unto me; him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you."

Even amid the turmoil of a creed-ridden multitude, Peter had learned to listen to the "still small voice" of Truth. During his three years' sojourn with Christ Jesus he had received the Master's instruction in things divine, and had observed much of his matchless healing work. Privileged to be one of those present both at the transfiguration and at the ascension of Jesus, Peter had risen to a higher appreciation of Moses' command, "Him shall ye hear in all things whatsoever he shall say unto you." He had learned that the same Christ, expressed with such transcendent clarity by Jesus, had enabled Moses to subdue matter and evil, and had acted through himself when he restored the crippled one to perfect soundness. To the apostle's chastened understanding, the Way-shower's loved voice, no longer audible, had become the never silenced voice of the Christ.

In these latter days, God again made known the goodness and power of His love and will when Mary Baker Eddy was inspired to receive and set forth the message of Christian Science which was to complete the divine revelation as shown in the Old Testament and continued more fully in the New. Hers was the high task to discover the Science of Christianity and to found the Christian system of spiritual healing based on this true Science. "Many things" he knew of the spiritual truth Christ Jesus withheld even from his disciples, for, he explained, "ye cannot bear them now." In words pointing to the advent of Truth's final revelation, Christ Jesus spoke to his followers of the coming of "the Spirit of truth," who would be their impersonal guide, "for," said the Way-shower, "he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak."

In line with Jesus' promise, quieting present-day humanity's unrest and cries of "Lo, here is Christ; or, lo, he is there," Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 81), "In the desolation of human understanding, divine Love hears and answers the human call for help; and the voice of Truth utters the divine verities of being which deliver mortals out of the depths of ignorance and vice." With the assurance of the God-inspired missionary, she then continues: "This *is* the Father's benediction. It gives lessons to human life, guides the understanding, peoples the mind with spiritual ideas, reconstructs the Judean religion, and reveals God and man as the Principle and idea of all good."

"God and man as the Principle and idea of all good"! How pressing is mankind's need to glimpse the saving grace of this Principle and idea, to study the spiritual import of these terms and let their healing truths become operative in human affairs! The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," together with Mrs. Eddy's other writings, elucidates "the divine verities of being," offering to each and all the Father's precious benediction, a new and higher understanding of God and man and of their eternally inviolate relation to each other. While we are listening to "the voice of Truth," which speaks through the writings of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we are coming to understand man's complete spirituality and goodness as the perfect idea of the perfect divine Principle, Love. Through this understanding—gained by some individuals slowly, by all with inevitable sureness—deliverance out of the depths of evil and error is definitely assured.

In its abandonment of false theories of existence that would make matter the co-equal of Mind, and make the creator, who is infinite good, a partner in producing matter and evil, Christian Science stands on Scriptural authority. Spiritually interpreting the sacred texts, Christian Science proves the truth of its teachings by works that honor the Father. Guiding human understanding, it "peoples the mind with spiritual ideas" and demonstrates the practicality of this procedure, for thereby are the godless beliefs of sin, disease, and death expelled from human consciousness and religion lifted to a scientific basis of unity and reality.

Christian Science meets the test of universality and divinity; for in the lessons it gives, individual consciousness discerns God's own voice and tender guidance. In a poem quoted by Mrs. Eddy in a chapter entitled "Voices Not Our Own" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 9) occur these lines:

> "Shall I not rejoice
> That I have learned at last to know His voice
> From man's?—I will rejoice!"

Being Completely Read

AUTHORS who want to be completely read must look to their proportions. They must make one part of their work just as interesting as another. They must take care lest they exhaust the subject at the beginning, they must forbid any sense of drag to obtrude itself into the general course of things, and they must not reserve too much merely to secure a striking final effect.

True enough, they will proceed on the idea of bringing the plot to a climax somewhere toward the close; and, more than that, they will withhold something good for the last scene of all. And yet, if they hope to beguile readers into complete perusal, they must guard against concentrating too much at a particular point. For a reader's interest is a seven-gated city that requires to be attacked on all sides at once, equally and uninterruptedly.

Everybody is no doubt willing to be mastered by a poet, an essayist or a novelist who possesses strategy for the task. But, naturally enough, someone now and then is found who professes himself unconquerable; like Dr. Johnson, for example, whom Boswell reports exclaiming to Mr. Elphinston words to the following effect: "What! Do you mean to say that you read any book *through?*" Again, Jane Austen may be regarded as expressing doubts when she describes her heroine in "Emma," drawing up, as a young girl, lists of "books that she meant to read regularly through," as though the reading were an ambition rather than a realization.

For a modern instance, I lately heard a conversable woman, a fellow boarder where I lodge, remark that she had read Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe" from beginning to end, not skipping a chapter, a paragraph, a page or a word. To my presumptuous challenge of her, she replied by telling me, in convincing outline, the entire story. Then, for an exploit of my own, I some time ago resolved on going over the text of Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," translating to myself as I went. Why the outcome should be what it has proved, I cannot say, except as I have indicated in my generalization about author and reader. I began with the twenty-second book of the "Iliad," then took up the first eight books and skipped to the last six. These covered, I left the "Iliad" for the "Odyssey," all twenty-four books of which I read continuously and in the actual order.

Now I am wondering if I shall ever finish the "Iliad," reading that omitted inside portion. For I find it, truth to say, a lagging job. Here Homer, methinks, not only nodded, but fell fast asleep. Indeed, I find in the routine narrative of those books the only proof I want that the man who composed the "Iliad" and the one who designed and executed the "Odyssey" were different individuals.

Certainly I would rather, for my own part, have invented and phrased the twenty-second book of the "Iliad" than all the rest that we call Homer, put together; objections notwithstanding. In regard to the lack of proportion, and to the localizing of emphasis which makes unbroken reading of the "Iliad" difficult, I believe I dare presume to defend the maker of the piece on artistic grounds. He permits XII, XIII and XIV to run to dullness, let us say, in order to prepare for the excitements of XXII, XXIII and XXIV. On the score of character, he lets the drabness of Æneas serve as background for the high color of Hector. On the score, lastly, of action, he lets the blind driving of his minor hero, Diomed, serve as contrast to the brilliant calculating of his hero-in-chief, Achilles. Wrath is his theme; so, after smoke and smolder, we have heat and flame.

S. W.

Navajo Trail Songs

WHENEVER a "sing" or ceremony of any kind was approaching, we heard much vocal practice. A group of older men and young ones sat on the ground in the shade of the store and sang. When anyone made a mistake, the older man leading stopped, sang the passage alone, as he beat the time; and they all tried again—and perhaps again and again and many times more. This continued for hours.

Sometimes a group gathered in our camp hogan and had an all-night rehearsal. A Navajo voice is the only sound I have ever heard which could, on a low note, fill my ears with a deep, powerful vibrating that was both feeling and sound. Often I went to sleep with this pulsating sound from the hogan fairly filling the whole valley. After hours of sleep I woke perplexed and uneasy at the vibration before I was awake enough to recognize the sound.

Often the men sang as they rode and we heard their voices long before we saw them. They seemed to keep time to the ponies' gait, no matter what the gait might be. Occasionally four or five men rode in, pulled their ponies to a halt, dismounted, tied the horses and came toward the store still singing, still in perfect unison and without a break for breath or to allow for exercise or changing positions.

One day something far more remarkable happened. Half a dozen Indians and I were in the store. The trading was done, but my callers were resting, visiting and waiting to ride home in the delicious coolness that follows the setting of the sun. The door was open.

A faint, sweet, far-away note floated in and then a quaver like nothing I had ever heard before. I listened and looked toward Clizzy doclizzy Begay (Blue Goat's son).

"Who sings?" I asked.

We all listened. Then, prompted by a unanimous silent urge, we all moved to the platform outside the door. The sun was down; there wasn't a movement anywhere; the air was clear and soft and blue. No one was in sight; but the distant voice filled the whole valley with the sweetest, smoothest notes I have ever heard. They seemed not so loud as they seemed powerful, but any voice that carried so in the open must have volume back of it.

The Indians looked knowingly from one to another and nodded as they looked. "The Singer," one said. "The Singer as we heard him thirty years ago."

Now I could distinguish the sound of a horse galloping on a hard trail, and then over a hill and through the pinions came a pony and rider. Swinging his quirt, his head thrown back, he poured out the most beautiful, wild, paganish sounds. I can't begin to describe them. Straight toward us he galloped and, pulling his horse to a sliding stop directly in front of the platform, he sat swaying in the saddle until he finished his song. His audience never stirred.

When the song was ended, there was that second of silence that is more appreciative than any applause; and then the Indians seized upon and greeted their old friend. . . .

I did not have the language to tell how much I thought of the singing; but I did my best, and the Singer, his kindly face a map of merry lines, understood. "A-la-boni," he grinned, "today I am a young man again and I sing with myself all across the valley from Saluni. . . . As I came past the white rocks where the antelope used to play, my youth returned to me. The old songs came back and I remembered that I was the Singer. Hear me now as I ride home. I'll sing you the song of the trails as I sang it thirty years ago. A-la-boni, my children, today I am young again."

In another moment he was gone and the trail song of the Navajo came back to us in delicate waves of sound that were gorgeous as a rainbow.—HILDA FAUNCE, in "Desert Wife." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"Dr. Livingstone, I Presume"

HOW the relief of Livingstone, the most famous of all African travelers, and the first European to cross the continent from side to side, had become the charge of an American journalist is a story in itself. . . .

The day came, with no grave intervening mishap, when he saw, between trees, and flanked by blue-black mountains, the silver shield of Tanganyika. Burton, Speke and Livingstone were the only Europeans known to have seen it before him. Thence to Ujiji was a step. The Stars and Stripes was unfurled; and volley after volley fired into the air by the jubilant travellers announced to the Arabs, Wangwana, Warundi, Waguhha, Wanyanyuema and the rest of the miscellaneous inhabitants that a caravan had arrived. The salute of Livingstone's servant from amid the crowd assured Stanley that he had successfully accomplished his quest; and with a wildly beating heart, and rapid, sanguine hopes, he proceeded impassively down the living avenue of onlookers to the semicircle of Arabs, with whom stood a pale and weary European, grey-moustached, and dressed in a red sleeved waistcoat, tweed trousers and a bluish naval cloth cap with a faded gold band round it. Walking deliberately up, with characteristic self-control Stanley lifted his hat and offered a salutation that became famous: "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" "Yes," was the reply. "I thank God, doctor, I have been allowed to see you," Stanley continued. Livingstone answered that he was thankful to be there to offer welcome, and then, after introducing the newcomer to the Arabs, led him to the verandah of his house. Two hundred and thirty-six days had passed since Stanley started from Bagamoyo.

When the two travellers were at last alone, and Livingstone had glanced at his letters, he asked for news of Europe. . . . In return he related in detail the story of his adventures and discoveries. . . .

To all this Stanley listened with deep attention, inspired as much by the personality of the speaker as by his stories. Many and various though his wanderings had been, Stanley had never encountered a man so remarkable or so gifted as this Scottish missionary turned explorer. In Europe his name was one of wonder; now, met in the flesh, he did not disappoint. . . .

The time came for Stanley to return, but Livingstone was unwilling to accompany him. Engrossed by the unsolved problems of his lakes and vast river, the lonely ageing Scotsman, though nearing his sixtieth year, resolved upon another attempt to penetrate the unknown country that held the answer. When he had completed his task he would return to Europe: not before.—A. J. A. SYMONS, in "H. M. Stanley." (London: Duckworth. New York: Macmillan.)

Letter From Elba

AND now your letter while the signature
Of Summer is upon the fields. The grapes, you say,
Are round and blue, the haystacks golden there
Between the little villages. I remember
Them pumpkin-colored leaning on the sky,
And the little wagons trudging home at twilight,
Coastward to sleep. Now it is like a dream.
I stand upon the battlement and look
Northward at the wide sea before the empty
Villa of the great Emperor. I remember
The two carved eagles like two emblems that
Gave to the Villa a touch of royal beauty.
You write: *Today we sailed out of the bay*
Past the toy fort at Portoferraio
Into a mist of blue; the clouds above
The sea were white as swan's wings. I remember
Those bright enchanting sunsets falling on
The valleys and the town. Are they the same,
Crimson and silver like the damask of
A Queen's boudoir? *The little Pensione,*
You write, *is quite the same. The slow tides beat*
Before the wide verandas and we eat
An early dinner in the dusk. The birds
All sing like nightingales. This is an island
Of song and sunlight and a painted sea.

HAROLD WEIWAL

A Little Stray Boat

THE village school is separated from the village by half a mile of highroad, a straight, wide track swept clean by the winds that race across the open country.

It is nearly always windy on the highroad. When there is rain, one catches the full force of it, for the trees that dot the low hedges are too small to give any protection. Having left the village behind, you run into the weather, like a boat leaving harbor and heading for the sea; you hear the wind gathering its forces, now far away where the fields join the clouds, now near, now in your hair and all about your ears.

When the sun is strong overhead, it flashes over the smooth surface as if it were glass; and, when the sky is blue, the road is blue, too, a strip of water on which to sail.

Four times a day the school children blow along the highroad, like a fleet of small boats, with white flapping pinafores for sails and hair ribbons streaming in the air. When the wind is in their faces, they tack a little from side to side, the older ones towing the younger ones behind them—patient tiny things, bobbing up and down as they trot uncomplainingly forward.

* * *

ONE MORNING, AFTER a night of heavy rain, the clouds suddenly dispersed, leaving the sky clear. So brilliant was the light, and so intense the change before the moisture rose, that for a few minutes the highroad flamed beneath the sun. I saw the children hurrying to school; I saw the white pinafores and blue jerseys draw together in front of the gate and flash across the yard to the big door.

And then came a little stray boat, moving rapidly in the lovely light, flapping its arms as it ran, and skipping up and down as if overcome by the enchantment of the morning. The gate stood wide open, but it did not turn in; for, at that moment, a gust of wind caught the white pinafore and sent the small craft flying on, all sails set, heedless of the cling-clang of a warning bell, into the blue and golden adventure that lay around the corner.

When the children went back for the midday meal, I looked for the little stray boat, but it was not there; and it was still missing when they hastened home in the late afternoon. Not until evening came, and the lights of the village pricked into the shadows, did I see it on the road, a tiny white vessel that had traveled far, but was now moving slowly—hardly moving at all—for the wind had gone and there was a large hole in the crumpled pinafore.

D. A. L.

The Leaves

CLEAR gold falls through the air, and gilds the ground
The mists of autumn rise, and all around
Past the low hills, as far as eye can see
The leaves have fallen from the parent tree.
Now, gathered into russet mounds, they lie
Beneath the feathered, blue November sky.

HOSMER CHAPIN ELLIS.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Prices Move Irregularly in Dull Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Ambles Along in Usual Desultory Way

Price Changes Extremely Narrow and Volume of Trade Light

By Forrest Price

New York market was a lazy affair today.

Stocks just moved leisurely along without going anywhere.

Not even the inflationary outlook as viewed by Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer before the Investment Bankers' Association at White Sulphur Springs had any apparent effect upon the buying side of the market.

And trading was extremely dull, only 350,000 shares changing hands.

Little significance could be attached to the general price movement, as there was no particular trend.

There were both fractional gains and fractional losses. Changes of a point or so were about evenly divided between the ups and downs.

Cerro de Pasco, Standard Oil of California, McCrory Stores preferred and Baldwin preferred were up a point to nearly 2 points.

Among those on the down side with losses of similar size were Case Threshing preferred, United Fruit, and Owens Illinois Glass. The late tone was heavy.

Taking their cue from stock prices, bonds moved within a very narrow groove, and indicated no definite direction. There were both losses and gains in the Treasury issues. Corporate loans were all but neglected. Foreign governments were listless with mixed price changes.

Among the commodities, wheat attracted some attention by responding quickly to both bearish and bullish news. It had a sharp drop before the close, reaching a new low for the season. Cotton closed steady.

Business conditions remain practically unchanged with the exception of retail sales throughout the United States. These show consistent improvement, particularly in the farm areas.

Notwithstanding the steady increase that already has taken place the gain last week in dollar retail sales for the country as a whole is estimated at 8 to 12 per cent ahead of last year. And present prices are about on a par with those of a year ago.

For some weeks past steel production has averaged around 23 per cent for the industry as a whole. It is a little above that figure now. Consumers are buying from hand to mouth because they know not when prices may drop. Also because, as the end of the year approaches, they like to keep inventories down as low as possible.

All of which points to the sound basis on which business is building for the future.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Financial markets did little more than go through the motions today, and prices generally gave no clue as to impending trends.

Stocks were comparatively steady, although trading was the dullest in several weeks. The ticker tape was motionless for minutes at a time. The public apparently had little taste for equity speculation and the few usually active operators stood aside to watch for signs and portents.

There were a few share gainers of around a point or so. Among these were Reynolds Metals, Ingersoll-Rand and Standard Oil of California. Some of the alcohols, including National Distillers and Schenley, were a bit higher, as were Safeway Stores, Union Oil of California, Union Pacific, Loew's, Johns-Manville and Gillette.

Leaders Are Steady

The recently depressed Baldwin Locomotive preferred got back nearly a point. Such issues as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Montgomery Ward, American Can, Westinghouse, du Pont, Santa Fe and Bethlehem Steel were virtually unchanged. Kroger Grocery and Jewel Tea were a trifle easier.

The various chain store stocks did not appear to be particularly disturbed by the labor troubles encountered by the Great Atlantic & Pacific organization, although it was realized that sales might be seriously affected if the controversy with the unions should spread.

Third-quarter earnings statements of important corporations, most of which have been far from optimistic, continued to be the principal fly in the market ointment.

Bond Movement Narrow

Bond prices showed extremely narrow fluctuations in the early trading today. Changes were generally confined to the smallest fractions, and revealed no trend in either direction.

U. S. Treasury issues were quiet, with changes ranging from losses of 3-32 to gains of 3-32 of a point.

Rail bonds held nearly motionless. Santa Fe 4s moved a shade higher. While Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, St. Paul 5s and Southern Railway 4s lost minor fractions.

Utility and industrial issues failed to attract any interest. American & Foreign Power 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s and Goodyear 5s eased, and Standard Oil of New York 4½s improved slightly.

Foreign government obligations were listless, although Uruguay 5s rose nearly a point. Brazil 6½s and Colombia 6s declined.

Cotton Forwardings Smaller

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Exports of American cotton were smaller last week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 106,000 bales, compared with 257,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 1,119,000 bales, compared with 2,202,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 10 lower.

	High	Low	Last
April	81.0	81.0	80.2b
May	81.4	81.4	80.9b

b—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 29	Last Oct. 27
11⅞	6		Adams Express	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	300	29¼	29	29	..
7⅝	3½		Advance Rumely	700	4¼	4⅛	4¼	..
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	5	5	5	5
23⅞	16⅜	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	1300	18	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
5¼	1½		Alleghany Corp	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
14⅜	5		Alleghany pf xw	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
23½	15	1.5b	Alleghany Steel	100	18	18	18	..
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	400	130½	129	129	..
23⅜	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
20⅛	11½		Alpha Port Cem	100	13	13	13	13½
7¾	2⅛		Amal Leather	100	3	3	3	3⅛
45	25	11.2g	Amal Leather pf	100	27	27	27	..
55⅜	39	2	Amerada	1300	40	39¼	40	39
44½	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	300	44	44	44	..
25¼	11½		Am Bank Note	200	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
72⅞	46½		Am Crystal Sug pf	10	56½	56½	56½	..
107⅞	90¼	4	Am Can	400	101	100	100	100⅞
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	144½	144½	144½	..
33⅜	12		Am Car & Fdry	100	15½	15½	15½	..
56½	32⅛		Am Car & F pf	100	33	33	33	32¼
40	19		Am Chain pf	100	21	21¼	21¼	..
65½	46¼	3*	Am Chicle	300	65	65	65	64
6½	2⅛		Am Colortype	100	2½	2½	2½	..
62½	20¾		Am Com Alcohol	400	26¾	26¼	26¼	26½
5	1⅛		Am Encaustic T	200	1⅝	1½	1½	..
13¾	4½		Am & For Pow	200	5⅜	5¾	5¾	5¾
42¼	17¾		Am Hide & L pf	300	18½	18	18	..
10	3¼		Am Ice	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
38¾	14½		Am Locomotive	300	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
27⅝	14½		Am Metal	500	15	14½	15	..
91	74⅝		Am Metal 6%	100	72	72	72	..
12¼	3⅜		Am Power & Lt	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	14	14	14	14
17⅝	10		Am Radiator	2800	14⅜	13¾	13¾	14⅛
28¼	13½		Am Rolling Mill	200	16⅞	16¼	16½	16⅜
51¼	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	1100	35¼	34½	34½	34⅜
26½	10⅛		Am Steel Fdries	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
81	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	10	71	71	71	71½
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	42	42	42	..
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1200	110½	109⅜	109⅝	110⅛
13	3	h	Am Type Fndrs	500	4⅜	4	4	..
25⅜	7¼	h	Am Type F pf	40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
24¾	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	800	15½	15	15	15
17⅛	E		Am Woolen	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
83¾	36	2½b	Am Woolen pf	100	38	38	38	..
4¼	1		Am Writ Pap	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17¾	10		Anaconda Cop	700	10¾	10½	10⅝	10½
24¾	13½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	15½	15½	15½	15¼
36	26¼	1*	Archer Daniels	100	34	34	34	..
99	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	200	98	98	98	97¾
6¾	3½		Armour Ill	1400	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5⅞
67	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf N	500	64½	64	64	..
8⅞	3		Arnold Constable	200	5½	5¾	5½	..
18⅛	7¼		Asso Dry Goods	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	800	51¾	50½	50¾	51⅜
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	300	81¾	80	80	..
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	29½	28⅛	28⅛	29⅜
16	5		Atl Gulf & W I	10	6	6	6	..
35¼	21⅛	1	Atl Refining	300	23⅛	23	23⅛	23¼
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	300	44½	43½	43½	44⅜
57⅛	16½		Auburn Auto	1300	23½	23	23	23½
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	200	11⅜	11⅛	11½	..
10⅜	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	800	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
			—B—					
16	4¾		Baldwin Loco	15200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
64¾	16¼		Baldwin Loco pf	1900	18⅜	17	18⅜	16¼
34½	13¼		Balt & Ohio	300	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
10	3⅞		Barnsdall A	1200	6¼	6	6	6¼
19¾	10¼		Bearing Cream	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
13½	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	400	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
23⅞	9⅜		Bendix Aviation	200	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
19½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
36½	26	1½	Best & Co	200	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
49½	24⅛		Bethlehem Steel	1800	25	24½	24½	25
62	55	1.3.4	Beth Steel pf	400	55¼	55	55	55¼
40	19¼	.1b	Bigelow-Sanford	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
26	17	.40	Bloomingdale	20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..
10¼	6⅞		Boeing Airplane	200	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7¼
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	52	52	52	52
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	500	25	24½	24½	25⅛
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	400	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
19⅜	12	1f	Briggs Mfg	1300	17	16¾	16¾	17
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	85¾	86¾	89¾	..
80½	52	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	200	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	..
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	5000	21⅛	21	21	21
5¾	2		Budd Wheel	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
15½	5⅞		Bullard	500	9	8½	8½	8¾
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	40	8¼	8¼	8¼	7
19⅜	10½	.40f	Burroughs Add	900	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
3⅞	1¾		Bush Terminal	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
31½	15½		Butte Cop & Zinc	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
4¼	1½		Butterick	200	2½	2½	2½	1½
32¾	13¾		Byers	200	16¼	15⅜	15⅜	15½
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1100	37⅛	36½	36½	36¾
6¾	2⅜		Callahan Z & L	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
67	23		Calumet & Hecla	400	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	..
18¼	11⅞		Canadian Pacific	800	12⅜	12	12	12⅛
86¾	38		Case Thresh	2300	45⅜	44¼	44⅜	45
78¾	25⅝	4	Case Thresh pf	280	72½	72½	72½	73¾
23⅞	23	1*	Caterpillar Trac	1400	29¼	28¾	28⅝	28⅜
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	4600	26⅜	25½	26	26⅜
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	400	10⅛	9¾	9¼	9⅞
32⅝	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	24	24	24	23⅞
43½	32¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	1200	36⅞	36	36¼	35⅝
7⅞	3¼		Certain-Teed	100	5	5	5	5¼
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	200	38	38	38	..
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1100	42¾	42¼	42½	42½
8	1⅝	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2	2	2	2
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
8¾	2½		Chi Mil & St P	200	3	3	3	..
13¼	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	600	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
15	4½		Chi & N'western	200	5⅝	5½	5½	..
28	8¼		Chi & N'west pf	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
8	3	h	Chi RI&P 6%	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	400	25¾	25½	25½	26
17⅜	10¼		Chile Copper	10	12	12	12	12½
60⅜	29¼	1*	Chrysler	11600	34½	33½	33½	34
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	17⅞
52	38	2	City Investing	10	38	38	38	38
2⅛	1⅛		City Stores	1200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
18⅛	9⅜	.50f	Colgate-Palm-P	700	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	300	11¼	11	11	11½
94	75	7	Collins & A pf	30	77	76½	76½	78
40⅜	18		Colo & Southern	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	20
19¼	6⅞		Columbia Gas	1600	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	8
39⅝	21½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	200	67	67	67	66½
33¾	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1400	29¾	29	29	29
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	30	28½	27⅞	28½	..
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	49⅜	49	49½	..
110¼	91	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2700	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼
7¾	1⅜		Comwith & So	6700	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
52⅜	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	32¼	31½	31½	32
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	29¼	29	29	28
5¾	1⅝		Consol Film Ind	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3½
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	800	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15⅜
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	3800	26	25⅜	25⅜	25¾
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86¼
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	1800	7¾	7½	7½	8
6¾	2⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3	3
2⅛	½		Consol Textile	800	⅞	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6⅛		Container A	300	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
5⅜	2⅜		Container B	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
2⅜	⅞		Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	1⅛
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	50¾	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
88¼	56⅞	2.40	Cont Can	600	57⅝	57½	57⅝	57½
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	29½	29½	29½	29⅜
2⅜	¾		Cont Motors	900	1	1	1	1
22¾	15⅜	.50b	Cont Oil	1200	16	15¾	16	16⅛
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	100	44	44	44	43½
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	400	62¾	61½	61½	62½
9⅞	3⅜		Coty	200	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
17½	8		Crosley Radio	200	12	12	12	..
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	800	23½	23	23½	23½
69	47	4	Crown Cork Int 1pf	10	66	66	66	..
38⅜	17		Crucible Steel	300	18½	18½	18½	..
3⅛	1		Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
31⅝	21⅛	.50b	Cuban Am Sug	600	6½	6	6	..
65	20⅝	5	Cuban Am S pf	10	47	47	47	47
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47½	47½	47½	47
29⅜	13½		Curtis Publishg	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	1200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	800	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
			—D—					
34⅞	10⅛		Deere & Co	700	18	17⅝	17⅝	18
13½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
73½	35		Del & Hudson	600	38	37½	37½	..
33¾	14		Del Lack & W	1600	17¾	17½	17⅜	17½
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	900	39¾	38½	38½	39¾
28½	14¼		Douglas A	1400	17	16⅝	17	16¾
19	8¼		Dresser A	300	11	11⅛	12	..
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	800	91½	91½	91½	91
127	115	6	du Pont deb	400	126	125¾	126	..
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	105½	105½	105½	..
			—E—					
12¾	4⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
106⅜	79	4	Eastman Kodak	200	103½	103½	103½	..
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	143¼	143¼	143	..
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	300	15½	15½	15⅛	..
11⅜	8		Elec Auto-Lite	1500	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	23
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
7½	3		Elec Boat	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9⅛	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	500	7½	7⅜	7½	7¼
52	34	2	Elec Pow & Lt	600	37⅜	33¾	33¾	34
24⅞	9⅜		Elec Pow & L pf	100	9	9	9	9
28⅝	14⅞		Elec Sto Battery	100	41½	41½	41½	41½
7⅞	3¼		Erie RR	100	11½	11½	11½	11¼
38¼	14⅞		Erie RR 1pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	300	9	9	9	8⅞
			—F—					
2⅜	1	..	Fairbanks Co	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	..
62	34¼	6	Fed Lt & T pf	20	50	50	50	..
5⅜	2		Fed Screw W	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
31	20	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	21½	21½	21½	..
23¾	13¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe P In	200	30	29½	30	29
25¼	13⅜	.40	Firestone T&R	200	13¾	13½	13⅝	13¾
60¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	64⅞	64½	64½	65
22	8½		Foster-Wheeler	400	10⅛	10	10	..
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	500	23	22	22¼	..
17½	7¼		Fox Film A	800	11⅜	11⅛	11¾	12¼
63	20		Franklin Sim pf	20	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	200	27½	26½	26½	..
33½	14		Fuller pr pf	10	16½	16½	16½	..
19⅜	5		Fuller 2pf	10	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
			—G—					
4⅜	1½		Gabriel Snub A	200	1¾	1¼	1	..
11½	5⅜		Gen Am Inv	200	6⅜	6¼	6¼	..
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	200	34½	34½	34½	..
23½	12		Gen Asphalt	300	16	15⅞	15⅞	..
13¾	6½	.65b	Gen Baking	200	7¼	7	7¼	7½
108⅛	100	8	Gen Baking pf	80	103½	103¼	103¼	..
10⅛	8		Gen Bronze	100	6½	6	6½	..
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	1500	18¼	18	18	18
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	12½	12⅜	12⅜	..
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	300	32	31¾	31⅞	31¾
1¾	½		Gen Gas & E A	200	1½	1½	1½	⅝
61¾	50	3.39b	Gen Ital Elison	100	62½	62¼	62½	..
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	500	58	57¼	58	..
42	24⅝	1*	Gen Motors	5000	29⅜	28¾	28⅜	29
21	8¾		Gen Out Ad A	200	9½	9½	9½	..
104½	88¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	103	103	103	103
25½	10½	.60f	Gen Print Ink	60	17½	17⅜	17½	..
3⅝	⅜		Gen Realty	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10½	10		Gen Refract cf	200	12	11¾	11¾	..
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1500	13¼	12⅞	13	12⅝
66¼	47	5	Gillette S R pf	500	65½	65	65½	64¾
6¾	2⅜		Gimbel Bros	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
29⅜	15⅜	1*	Glidden	200	22⅛	22	22	22
9½	3¾		Gobel (Adolf)	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
23	16	1.20	Gold Dust	200	18⅛	16½	16⅝	16¼
18	8		Goodrich	200	9¼	9¼	3¼	9
41⅜	18½		Goodyear	200	20	19¾	19⅝	19⅞
11¾	3⅞		Gotham Silk Hos	500	5⅛	5	5⅛	..
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
13⅞	5½	..	Granby	100	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
8⅜	4	..	Grand Union	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	500	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14½
35¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	400	27½	26¾	27	27
115¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	50	113	113	113	..
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
			—H—					
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
52¾	25¼	..	Hahn D S pf	100	40	40	40	..
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	200	7½	6⅞	7½	..
6½	1½	..	Hat Corp of Am	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
96⅞	74	5	Hazel Atlas	100	82	82	82	..
81⅜	59	3	Hercules Powder	100	69¾	69¾	69	9⅝
101	83	4f	Hershey Choc pf	200	96½	96½	96½	..
13	8¾	.50b	Hollander	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
23¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	200	20	20	20	..
6⅞	2⅜		Houdaille Her B	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
54	43	3.50	Household Fin pf	200	49	48¾	49	..
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	400	48½	47	47	48
24½	6¼		Hudson Motor	300	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
7¼	1⅞		Hupp Motors	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½
			—I—					
38⅛	13⅜	..	Ill Central	800	16⅜	16	16¼	16⅜
66	48¾	4	Ill Central LL	70	54½	54½	54½	..
43¼	2⅜		Indian Refining	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
30½	19¾	1.68	Indus Rayon	300	24⅞	24¾	24¾	24¾
73¾	49½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	80½	80½	80½	..
49¾	34¼	.25	Inland Steel	200	38½	38½	38½	38⅛
6⅞	3		Inspiration Cop	100	3	3	3	3
4¼	2¼	.10	Insuranshare Md	100	4	4	4	..
6¾	2		Int Agr Corp	200	4	4	4	..
37¼	15		Int Agr ppf	100	27½	27½	27½	..
149¾	131	6	Int Business M	500	140	139¼	139¼	..
12¼	4½	.20	Int Carriers	100	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅞
37¾	18⅜		Int Cement	400	21½	21	21	21⅜
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	2300	32½	32⅛	32¼	32½
9⅛	3½		Int Hydroelec	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6	2¼		Int Merc Marine	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
29¼	21	.35b	Int Nickel	3300	23¾	23¼	23¼	23½
6½	2		Int Paper&Pow A	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
2¾	⅞		Int Pap&Pow C	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
24⅞	8½		Int Pap¹⁄₂P pf	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
25	9	.25b	Int Print Ink	200	20½	20½	20½	20¾
10	6	6	Int Pr Ink pf	100	84	84	84	..
32	21	1½	Int Salt	100	30

Commerce and Finance

Buy Durable Goods, Equities, Real Estate, Says Economist

Business and Industry

Kemmerer Sees Soaring Prices And Low Profits

Economist Says Commodities, Real Estate and Equities Are Best Investments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 29—Cautious investors should protect their wealth from Administration monetary policies and depreciation of the dollar through the purchase of durable commodities, real estate and corporate equities rather than high grade bonds, declared Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, economist, currency expert and professor of finance at Princeton University, at the Investment Bankers Association convention here yesterday.

Due largely to radical government policies, Dr. Kemmerer said, the prospect in the United States for the immediate future is for continued low profits, higher interest rates and rapidly rising prices.

"The investor's problem is always the threefold one of safety, income and liquidity," said Dr. Kemmerer. "Under existing conditions in the United States investors are finding it difficult to realize any of these postulates.

Safety Main Desideratum

"Yields in general are low and extremely uncertain. The national income fell from about $83,000,000,000 in 1929 to $39,000,000,000 in 1932. In the three years 1930, 1931 and 1932, the proprietors of our principal business concerns paid out over $23,000,000,000 in excess of what they received. High taxes are pressing heavily upon industry. Competition in business on the part of the Government is being increasingly felt in many fields.

"Liquidity is being continually jeopardized. Increasing, uncertain and often arbitrary regulations of our great markets, quotas, exchange regulations and similar restrictions on our foreign trade are all decreasing the liquidity of investments.

"In these days of instability and uncertainty, however, the outstanding consideration for most investors is safety of principal. In the conservation of the principal of most investments there are three important general factors, all of which are today in the state of great uncertainty:

"1. The income, actual and prospective, that will be capitalized to constitute the corpus of the investment;

"2. The current rate of interest at which the income will be capitalized; and

"3. The value or purchasing power of the dollar in which the obligation will be paid."

If the depression and governmental regulation continue, Dr. Kemmerer declared, private investments will be impaired because of curtailment of income-yielding power. He pointed out that the current plentiful supply of money has spelled low short-term money rates and that as soon as the redundancy of money becomes thoroughly effective it will push up price levels, thus creating what he termed "artificial prosperity," with the consequent increased demand for capital and accompanying higher interest rates.

Advises Buying of Equities

"It follows, he said, "that the cautious investor, instead of lending money now for the purchase of bonds, should use his money for the purchase of durable commodities, real estate and corporate equities. Carefully chosen common stocks now, as an investment category, are preferable to bonds, and well-distributed second and third grade bonds are preferable to first-grade bonds.

"The securities of those corporations that are the least liable to government regulation and price control, and least liable to consumers' strikes and to the labor troubles that are increasingly common in times of rising cost of living and lagging wages, should in general be chosen in preference to the securities of railroad corporations, public utilities and the producers of other so-called necessities of life.

"Here, as everywhere, the principle of compensation applies. The shift away from high-grade bonds to equities and to lower grade bonds tends to push down the prices of high-grade bonds and to push up the prices of equities and lower-grade bonds. This movement may be carried so far as to overshoot the mark. The more the public realizes what is likely to happen, the more the future is anticipated and discounted. If, under existing conditions, the best investments are fraught with great risk, a wider scattering of risks than usual is desirable."

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Says 'Buy Equities'

By Orren Jack Turner

Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer
Economist, Currency Expert and Professor of Finance at Princeton University

Executive Sees Rising Costs And Big Tax Burden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 29—Rising cost of practically all commodities and a big tax burden were envisaged by Mr. Frank L. Chase of Dallas, Texas, chairman of the Natural Gas Department of the American Gas Association in an address before the latter body here today.

"I cannot clearly see our future," he said, "but I do see a huge and mounting tax burden that we will have to carry for a long, long time. I see a large and growing class of our citizens being trained to the belief that they should produce as little as possible, work as little as possible, receive constantly increasing compensation without regard to whether they earn it, and spend lavishly with no thought of thrift or prudent economy—all on the theory that the Government owes them a living whether they work or are idle.

"I see a growing disregard for contracted promises and obligations, state, corporate and personal. I see an attempt to interpret the Constitution so elastically that it may hereafter be used to mean anything that some ambitious administration may wish.

"We probably will have to meet the rising costs with rising prices, as other industries ar doing. This may add to the intensity of anti-utility that seems to be gathering force in many directions, with apparent encouragement from high places in our municipal, state and national governments."

Mr. Chase held that "a more aggressive policy" may be the nation's only recourse.

Retail Trade Is At Buoyant Pace In Chicago Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—A last-minute rush to a Century of Progress that brought thousands of out-of-town visitors into Chicago helped keep retail trade here at a buoyant pace last week, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce. While the total turnover was slightly under the previous week, it was noticeably ahead of the corresponding period a year ago.

In the wholesale field there was a slight easing up of demands, predicated in great measure upon the slackening of consumer interest in the rural areas. Lighter crop shipments and the heavy commodity buying of earlier weeks helped the disappointing downward trend.

Home building improvement following the spread of the Federal Housing Administration campaign has brought better times to the building supply interests of the city.

Steel output in the Chicago area rose one point to 29 per cent of capacity. The improvement came mostly from implement builders and from certain of the automobile manufacturers.

Factory employment and the forces of certain retail establishments are said to be slightly upward.

World Silver Output For September Drops

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—World silver production in September was 14,89,000 fine ounces, compared with 15,436,000 in August and 13,676,000 in July, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. United States production in September was 1,786,000 ounces, compared with 2,087,000 in August and 1,853,000 in July.

Stocks of silver at refineries in the United States at the end of September were 5,465,000 ounces, compared with 5,068,000 at the end of August, and in Canada stocks at refineries were 2,739,000 ounces, compared with 2,257,000.

Manufacturing Less Active in September

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The general improvement in manufacturing activity usually seasonal in September did not occur last month, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. Instead, said the survey, there were declines of 5.7 per cent in number of wage earners employed, of 6.1 per cent in total manhours worked, and of 5.8 per cent in pay rolls disbursed. In addition, the rise in the cost of living from August to September depressed real weekly earnings of wage earners 2.1 per cent, the board reported.

Edison Electric Offers New Issue Of $20,000,000

First Boston Corporation Group Places 3 P. C. Notes on Market at 100½

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston is today offering $20,000,000 of 3 per cent coupon notes through a nation-wide group headed by the First Boston Corporation. This offering places the Edison Company in the position of having undertaken the largest amount of new financing registered under the Securities Act of 1933 as amended. It is understood to be the first company to have registered a second issue of securities under the act.

The new issue is dated Nov. 2, 1934, and matures Nov. 2, 1937. The notes are priced at 100½ and interest, to yield 2.825 per cent.

Operating revenues of the company for the seven months ended July 31, 1934, amounted to $17,450,540, and, after operating expenses and taxes other than income taxes but before depreciation, interest, income taxes and other deductions for the period, gross income aggregated $7,616,907. Interest requirements, excluding amortization, will amount to $1,429,167 for a seven-month period on the $71,000,000 of coupon notes to be outstanding upon completion of this financing.

Included with The First Boston Corporation in the underwriting and offering of the notes are Lee Higginson Corporation, F. S. Moseley & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Burr, Gannett & Co., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., White, Weld & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Estabrook & Co., R. L. Day and Co., Blake Bros. & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., Jackson & Curtis, Tucker, Anthony & Co., Coffin & Burr, Inc., Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., Newton Abbe & Co. and Spencer Trask & Co.

This present issue of $20,000,000 notes now offered will be used in connection with the retirement of the company's 5 per cent notes due May 2, 1935, which have been called for payment and retirement at 100 and accrued interest on Nov. 2, 1934.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hopes of a large autumn rally were pretty badly dashed in Wall Street last week wheen the market dropped on Thursday and Friday, and definitely abandoned the uptrend in effect since the middle of September.

The immediate occasion of the decline seemed to be disappointment over the eagerly awaited speech of the President to the bankers' convention at Washington on Wednesday evening. The President had some good words to say for the bankers, and held up his end of a fairly sincere truce between bankers and the Administration. But the Street was disappointed not by what the President said but by what he did not say. The absence of any clear pronouncement on budget balancing, taxation, or money occasioned much comment. Third quarter earnings statements, however, may have had an equal or larger share in the downturn of Wall Street business sentiment. On Thursday General Motors reported third quarter earnings of 48 cents a share against 72 cents a year ago. Consolidated Gas reported a few cents for the third quarter but paid the regular 50 cents. The stock ran up sharply on the dividend, then in a few minutes dropped with equal speed to a new low for the year. After the Thursday market, Bethlehem reported a deficit for the July-September quarter of $2,400,000. In the second quarter the preferred dividend had been covered and paid but Thursday it was omitted again, and the stock dropped 6½ points Friday morning.

Sinclair's Prospects

These events overshadowed the evidence that the Administration is repudiating Upton Sinclair, following the Literary Digest which forecasts his defeat. There was much interest here some weeks ago in the "flight of capital" from California on prospects of Sinclair's election. Some in the Street would interpret a Republican victory a week from tomorrow as favorable because of the indication of an earlier return to conservative money and budget policies. They would interpret a Radical victory bullishly because of the certainty of wild money spending and currency policies. But they would interpret a Democratic, "middle-of-the-road" victory as bearish, because it would mean a continuance of uncertainty, with the pendulum now swinging conservative, now radical, a little concession here and there for everyone.

Another contributing factor to the return of pessimism was the fear of further price disturbances in manufactured goods, similar to the gasoline price war now raging in spite of the oil code and the oil administrator. Evident Washington intention to abandon NRA production control features adds to this fear. In general it is thought that on top of poor third quarter earnings which will appear in volume next week—United States Steel's statement is due on election day—earnings for the fourth quarter will be likewise little or nothing, and there was probably a good deal of smart selling during the strength of the early part of the week.

The Rail Pension Law

Rails had a brief mid-week spell of strength on news that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—not the Supreme Court of the United States—had declared the rail pension law unconstitutional. The Government will of course appeal but the decision strengthens the rails' prospects. The rails quickly turned, however, and led the downtrend in stock prices.

The financial district was not surprised at the 987-183 Legion vote for immediate bonus payment, involving $2,500,000,000. The Government bond market closed a shade lower for the week.

There was considerable interest in last Monday's syndicate offering of $50,000,000 of Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds, guaranteed principal and interest by the Treasury and offered "at market." It is expected that this is a forerunner of a number of similar issues. HOLC bonds are being distributed at the rate of over $100,000,000 a month but to date the distribution has been directly to owners of home mortgages. Sale of the bonds "at market" rather than at a fixed price is somewhat of an innovation, for government obligations.

The Bankers' Convention

The financial district was of course intensely interested, and most of its leading members were personally involved in the convention at Washington, and its remarkable contrast in tone with the bankers' convention last year at Chicago. The opening speech of last year's convention, made by the late Francis Sisson, frankly attacked the Administration's money policies. This year the bankers extended the olive branch and the President took it. The banks enjoy the security of the temporary deposit guaranty fund, and have seen the permanent fund plan, which they feared for the contingent unfair load it imposed on the stronger banks, postponed probably indefinitely. They are immensely involved in government credit, holding over half the Treasury's outstanding obligations, and they apparently decided to keep on good terms with their largest debtor. The resolutions in favor of budget balancing were of course a pious hope, and the visit to the White House by the new and retiring officers a pleasant gesture, but everyone seemed pretty satisfied.

Clearer Reserve Statement

Financial statisticians were pleased by the change in the Reserve weekly statement breaking the mysterious item "all other loans" into understandable items, and segregating bank investments in Treasury-guaranteed obligations from investments in direct government obligations.

The general reduction of brokerage facilities in these hard times has led the Association of Stock Exchange Firms to set up a "matrimonial bureau" for brokerage houses which feel that two can live as cheaply as one. Strong houses are turning to it to round out their organizations by picking up small houses which must be taken over or go out of business, but which have useful departments, members or individual employees who would supply a need in the larger organization.

The decision of the SEC to publish today a financial condition statement of the New York Stock Exchange was the most outstanding event of the week in connection with the new government control of the exchanges. Such a statement has never been published. Since the exchange has done so much to promote candor in financial statements of companies with listed securities, its own statement is expected to be a model of clarity.

Reduced Carrier Buying Power Detrimental to Steel Industry

Since 1929, Carriers Have Bought $1,000,000 a Day Less Than in Preceding Five-Year Period—Much of Drop Laid to Harsh Regulatory Policies

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 29—"The iron and steel industry has lost market outlet for its products since 1929, amounting to more than a million dollars a day, as a direct result of reduced railroad purchasing power," stated Z. G. Hopkins of the Western Railways' Committee on Public Relations in an address before the Independent Steel Shippers' Association here today. "All major industries have suffered," continued the speaker, "through the fact that annual railroad purchases in the past four years have averaged approximately three quarters of a billion dollars less than in the five year period ending with 1929, their total purchases in the last three full years being $133,000,000 less than in the single year, 1923, but no other industry has suffered as acutely as the steel industry from this cause.

"For many years prior to 1930, the railroads had been the biggest customers of the steel industry, consuming approximately 25 per cent of the country's total production of finished steel. In 1933 railroad purchases of steel had fallen off 74 per cent. Production of finished steel had been cut in half, but notwithstanding this fact the railroads bought only 9 per cent of the total produced. In the five years ending with 1929 the average annual purchases of iron and steel products by the railroads directly amounted to $461,289,760. Last year their direct purchases of iron and steel products totaled $110,720,000.

Carriers Big Purchasers

"Recovery of railroad purchasing power is of primary importance in all programs looking toward restoration of normal production in the heavy goods industries, which everyone agrees is essential to return of stable employment conditions and resumption of the country's commerce in its usual volume. In almost five years since 1929, railroad purchases of the products of the durable goods industries have been approximately $4,500,000,000 less than they were in the five-year period ending with 1929.

"Industrial production in 1933, as reflected by the Federal Reserve Board index, was 19 per cent higher than at its low in 1932. Railroad ton miles in 1933, on a corresponding basis of comparison, were but little more than 3 per cent above the low point in 1932. Industrial production declined 36 per cent from 1929 to the low in 1932, railroad tonnage declined 44 per cent. These comparisons indicate conclusively that railroad tonnage has neither risen nor fallen with industrial production since 1929, in the ratio formerly experienced. They indicate too a diversion to unregulated competitors of industrial tonnage formerly transported by the railroads amounting to apprximately 15 per cent.

Still Need Railroads

"There is but one explanation of these facts. The country does not use less transportation in proportion to its business volume. Other transport facilities perhaps have made the country less dependent upon the railroads as the sole agency of major transport, but this added transport has not removed, however much it may have reduced, commercial dependence upon rail transportation.

"To the extent that decline in railroad revenues has been influenced by conditions that do not touch other business, and in the degree that they may be traced to public policies that have permitted other forms of commercial transport to enjoy competitive advantage over the railroads, it is idle to anticipate recovery of railroad purchasing power without reform of public policies. Many of these regulatory policies, whether or not they were ever justified or sound, were not so burdensome during a period when the railroads could be treated as though they were alone in the r jor transport field, but they have become increasingly damaging as competition has developed, with decreasing tonnage available for division among all forms of transport, during a prolonged depression. Arbitrary diversion of tonnage from the railroads, which they can move with added net revenue to the railroad plant as a whole, through regulations which do not apply with equal force to agencies with which they must compete for traffic, is certain to prolong the period of railroad recovery, if it does not prevent it permanently."

May Tighten Rules On Floor Specialists

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—A further tightening of rules governing the operations of floor specialists on the New York Stock Exchange is being considered by the Securities Exchange Commission, it was indicated in Wall Street.

David E. Saperstein, head of the exchange and trading division of the commission, after a study of floor practices, intimated that regulation of the activities of the specialists is not sufficient to meet requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

It was also reported that Saperstein and his technical advisers have prepared a tentative questionnaire to be sent to other special groups on the stock exchange, including floor traders who operate largely for their own accounts.

Stock Exchange Operated 'In Red' During 1933 Year

Loss of $287,986 Shown in First Report—Assets Put at $43,846,054

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—As a result of federal control of the securities exchanges, the financial condition of the New York Stock Exchange and its subsidiaries has been made public for the first time since trading began in the historic financial district here.

Total assets of the stock exchange and its five subsidiary companies as of Dec. 31, 1933, amounted to $43,846,054, and its consolidated net loss in that year was $287,986, according to financial statements released today by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Exchange Has $287,986 Loss

Total income of the exchange in 1933 was $7,484,795 and total expenses $7,683,916, leaving a loss of $199,121. The total loss was increased to $287,986 in the consolidation of the results of subsidiaries, which include the New York Stock Exchange Building Company, the Stock Clearing Corporation, the New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Company, the 39 Broad Street Corporation and the New York Quotation Company.

According to the statements, "The equity representing the interest" of the 1375 members amounted to $27,570,287 at the close of last year. This total apparently is the closest corresponding figure to capital surplus and undivided profits as shown by the consolidated balance sheet of the stock exchange and subsidiaries. It indicates a book value of a little more than $20,000 for each seat on the stock exchange.

For the stock exchange itself the largest income item of the total of $3,954,587 was $1,375,000 derived from dues of $1000 for each of the 1375 members of the exchange. The next largest income item was $494,746 from listing fees. For the exchange and its subsidiaries combined the largest source of income in 1933 was stock clearing corporation charges of $2,018,641.

Curb Made Profit in 1933

The exchange's profit and loss statement for last year shows that $2,614,922 of its total expenses of $4,242,574 was allotted to the committee of arrangements and that the next largest item of expense was $971,262 by the finance committee.

Although the stock exchange, as a unit, and with subsidiaries, suffered a loss last year, the New York Curb Exchange whose statement was also released apparently made a profit. "Additions" were reported at $893,339 and "deductions" at $880,044 for a "net addition to surplus" of $13,295.

The curb exchange shows in its statement as of December 31, 1933, total assets of $3,929,736, of which approximately three quarters consisted of a loan to its affiliate, New York Curb Exchange Realty Associates, owner of the Exchange building at 78 Trinity Place. The only liabilities chargeable against the Curb's total assets were deferred credits and other items totaling $22,885, leaving a total surplus of $3,906,850. This was broken down by the exchange into earned surplus of $2,395,965, and contributed surplus of $1,510,885.

In Sound Condition

The stock exchange organizations, according to the statements, were in "sound" financial shape. The exchange and subsidiaries had $2,111,738 in cash, $800,000 in United States government bonds and $462,537 in "other securities" for total quick assets of $3,374,275. Accounts receivable totaled $868,398.

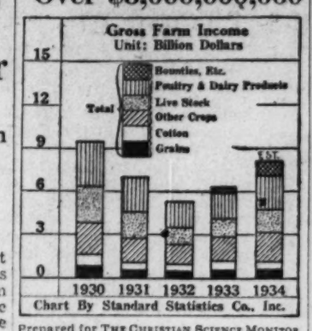
The exchange's extensive real estate holdings are mortgaged only to the extent of $2,500,000, it is revealed under "liabilities."

No comparative figures for previous years are available, nor are any figures given to indicate the operating results of 1934 to date.

The SEC announced yesterday that the New York Stock Exchange had withdrawn its objection to the publication of the financial statements which formed a part of the registration statement of the exchange, but it was agreed that the commission at the same time would make public a consolidated balance sheet and income account filed by the exchange.

In withdrawing his objection, Mr. Whitney, president of the stock exchange, told Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the SEC, "we earnestly hope that the commission will make it clear that the assets of the exchange are not available for the payment of debts of the individual members."

Total Farm Income Over $8,000,000,000



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REFLECTING substantially higher prices for agricultural products, as well as benefit and drought relief payments, the Standard Statistics Company now estimates total farm income for 1934 at about $8,019,000,000.

This compares with the initial estimate made in August of $8,250,000,000, a reduction of $231,000,000.

The chart shows roughly the sources of this total income.

Bankers Extend More Credit to Farmers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Signs that bankers are beginning to shoulder some of the Government's burden of farm credit were announced today by officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

They referred to loans on corn stored on farms. Requests for loans received by the corporation are only a fraction of last year's number, though practically the same amount of corn is under warehouse seal.

Up to Saturday, loans totaling $1,147,000 had been made at 55 cents a bushel. Of this amount the Commodity Credit Corporation had advanced only $58,000.

"Bankers in the midwest and other corn-growing sections have learned that loans on sealed corn are a sound investment and are taking a large share of the burden out of our hands," one high corporation official declared.

Last year the government lent about 60 per cent and private banks about 40 per cent of the $130,000,000 advanced to farmers.

Officials regarded the renewed interest in chattel loans as a forerunner of activity by small banks in farm and other small, short-term credits.

Steel Operations Remain Steady At 23 P. C. Capacity

Light Material in Greater Demand—Scrap Prices Up—Railroads Buy Less

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—One week in the steel industry is much like another to the casual observer. Operations show no definite trend, having averaged about 23 per cent of capacity for the last several weeks. There is a steady, if slight improvement in sales in virtually all lines.

Consumers are apparently ordering only where they have to. In the first place there is the ever-present threat that prices may be reduced all along the line as has already happened in certain specialties. Secondly, consumers wish to keep inventories low as the end of the year approaches.

This all leads observers of the industry to believe that perhaps there will be no marked improvement over the rest of the year but that the winter and early spring will see rather rapid improvement, with operations again reaching at least 60 per cent of capacity, as was accomplished earlier this year.

Tin Plate in Demand

One of the features of the situation is the forging ahead in demand of the lighter forms of steel such as galvanized sheets and tin plate, whereas a month ago heavy steel items were in far better demand. Neither has heavy steel slipped backward. Thus sales of fabricated structural steel last week were close to 25,000 tons, the best for a week since August.

The most spectacular development is the probability that Japan will go outside her own country to buy 100,000 tons of steel to replace the damage done by the recent typhoon. In two of Japan's own steel centers steel mill equipment was damaged by the disaster, so much so, in fact, that the steel makers have appealed to their Government for permission to buy the steel outside of their country. It is presumed that a large proportion of these orders would be placed with American mills.

This of course would not be the only recent instance of Japan buying American metal. The bulk of the enormous steel scrap exports for the last two years have been destined for Japan. Moreover during the last 10 days that country has been a lively buyer of American copper.

Scrap Prices Rise

Though demand for tin plate has been improving over the last few days operations have tended to decline, the current pace being 40 per cent of capacity as compared with 50 per cent a few weeks ago. It is estimated that 10,000 tons of tin plate will be required to can the meat which is being packed by the Government from drought-stricken cattle.

A cheerful development was the advance by 50 cents a ton in several descriptions of steel scrap in the Pittsburgh district, the first rise in prices in five months. Also showing confidence in the situation is the tendency of certain steel makers to build up reserves of semifinished steel, an operation which is usually carried on in winter.

The railroads are buying much less steel than is their wont at this time of year. This is due in part to their overpurchases of rails a year ago.

Consumption of iron is being hurt to a considerable extent by the cheapness of cast iron scrap.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these Notes for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such Notes. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

$20,000,000

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To be dated November 2, 1934

Price 100½% and Accrued Interest

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October 29, 1934.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Timothy's Problem

By **Alva Halverson Seymour**

Part III

AS TIMOTHY took off his coat that evening, the birchbark invitation fell out of his pocket, and he had a difficult time trying to explain the affair without giving away his secret. For Grandma was so interested and asked so many questions that more than once Timothy caught himself on the very verge of blurting out the whole story.

"For an Indian powwow, you ought to dress like Indians," she said smiling.

And Timothy, taken off guard at last, said, "Yes, we're supposed to."

He caught his breath in dismay as he realized what he had done, but Grandma only said briskly, "Then I know what you can use. I have a little Indian blanket that I've owned many, many years. You shall wear that."

She hurried upstairs to get the blanket, and Timothy looked despairingly out of the window. None of the other boys would wear blankets, he felt sure. But Grandma was almost running down the stairs in her eagerness, and she was so pleased as she threw the beautiful old blanket around Timothy's shoulders that he couldn't tell her it wouldn't do.

"And you have fine moccasins, Timothy," she went on.

"And I have a headdress!" There was comfort, at least, in the thought that his headdress and moccasins would be right. "I made it myself."

And Grandma's exclamations of admiration when he displayed the head-band made Timothy say heartily, "The blanket's a beauty, too, Grandma! Could I fix my khaki overalls with kind of feather bands, do you think?"

Grandma laughed gayly. "Indians always know how to make use of just what's on hand," she nodded, "so I don't see why that won't do. I'll help."

Grandma's Young Indian

On Saturday morning Grandma waved Timothy off, feeling well satisfied with her young Indian. But Timothy's feet dragged as he went up to the meeting place at Ray's house, and he wished he had an ordinary costume made of cambric or khaki. What would the boys think of this outfit, anyway?

Ray and his special chum Harry Moore did seem a little amused when Timothy appeared in his blanket. Even when Uncle Jim noticed it with approval, the two boys looked with satisfaction at their own splendid suits. But just then small Dicky, Ray's four-year-old brother, appeared, dressed in his play Indian suit, and announced that he was ready to go.

"You can't go, Dick!" Ray's voice was so decided that it sounded cross. "This is a powwow of Indian braves. We can't take babies."

"I'm not a baby!" protested the indignant Dick, struggling hard to keep his lip from trembling. He certainly couldn't let Ray call him "cry-baby" now.

"Well, you can't go," said Ray, "so you just run back to Mother."

Timothy looked at the disappointed little fellow swallowing hard to keep from crying, and he felt that he understood just how Dicky felt. "I'll look after him if he can go," he said impulsively.

"Oh!" Dick dashed toward Timothy, his face shining, and grasped his hand as if he meant to cling fast to this one hope he had of getting to the powwow. "You're a good Indian! You're a swell Indian! And so am I!" He spoke with so much conviction that all the boys, excepting Ray, laughed.

"All right, then," said Uncle Jim. "Each brave take a bundle, while I go in and square this with the squaws. Then we'll be off." And Dicky, anxious to prove his fitness, seized a large basket and insisted on carrying it.

Timothy sat very still as they set off across the river. But small Dick, in his delight at being included in the party, bounced gayly up and down, clutching his big basket of sandwiches firmly.

Sandwiches Overboard

"Sit still!" commanded Ray sharply, and he took a quick step toward his little brother with the intention of rescuing the basket. But this sudden action not only rocked the boat but also startled Dick. He dropped his hold on the basket, and the sudden movement of the boat sent the sandwiches overboard.

"Now you've done it!" cried the exasperated Ray.

"Who's done it?" demanded Uncle Jim good-humoredly, and the boys couldn't help laughing, in spite of the loss of the sandwiches.

But Ray didn't laugh, and Timothy, sitting across from him, saw that his face was growing redder and redder with chagrin and anger. It would be a shame, Timothy thought suddenly, to have this powwow spoiled for the very boy whose uncle was giving it. "Say!" he burst out, "It's a good thing we did lose those sandwiches. Ever hear of Indians taking sandwiches to a powwow?"

This time the boys laughed again, and Ray joined them, though a trifle reluctantly. And then another thought occurred to Timothy.

"Got anything left out at the cabin?" he asked. "Got any cornmeal? I know how to make corncakes. They're awfully Indiany."

"There's some sort of meal out there left from summer," said Ray.

"We're all right," said Uncle Jim, smiling. "I see we have an experienced Indian in the party. Corncakes are just the thing."

Dick, who had been feeling very guilty, looked much relieved, and when the party landed, he was as gay as anyone. Ray had forgotten his temporary mortification, and ran down to the boat house with Harry to examine the canoe. When they returned, Uncle Jim had a good fire started, and was frizzling dried beef, while Timothy made the corn cakes. As the boys sniffed the savory fare, they all decided they were glad the sandwiches had gone overboard.

Ray was anxious to have canoe rides immediately after lunch, but Uncle Jim shook his head. "Better let me have a look at it first," he said. "Your father said it might need some attention—a possible crack, he said."

"I'll look." And away ran Ray, anxious to prove his skill at paddling. This, he felt sure, would entitle him to the honor of being pronounced the best Indian in the group. But just as he was about to push the canoe into the water, he heard Uncle Jim calling, "All Indians in camp!"

Then followed bow and arrow contests, running and jumping. Ray had hoped for a swimming and diving contest, too, but Uncle Jim had another suggestion. "It's too cold to swim," he said, "so let's have a try at reaching that cave among the rocks down there. Where's Dicky? he asked suddenly.

"Sound asleep," grinned Timothy. "He tired himself out cheering."

"We can't leave him alone here," said Uncle Jim, looking somewhat disturbed. "And I promised his mother to see that he got his nap."

"But we don't have to put off the rock climbing for that, do we?" demanded Ray, who was sure he would excel at climbing the familiar rocks.

Timothy Remembers His Promise

Timothy hesitated. He remembered very well that he had promised to look after Dicky. It seemed hard to be left behind at this exciting time, but he didn't see what else he could do. "I'll stay with him," he said.

"Good boy!" approved Uncle Jim. "We won't be gone very long."

Timothy listened wistfully to the shouts of the climbers, and was surprised to see Ray running up the beach. Had something happened?

But Ray shouted to him, "I got to the cave first—know a short cut. So now I'm going to surprise everybody by paddling down top speed in that canoe in all my Indian rig. It's kind of weedy up here. But I can manage it."

Timothy watched anxiously as Ray set off. Uncle Jim had told them not to take the canoe out until he himself had inspected it. But Ray seemed to be handling the light craft very skillfully, though the weeds were giving him some trouble. And then Timothy saw that the canoe was leaning to one side. In another moment it had gone over. And he could see no sign of Ray.

Timothy flew down to the beach, shouting for help as he ran. Then he realized that his calls could not be heard above the shouts of the boys down the beach. Help was needed, and needed at once. So, as he ran, he pulled off his clothes, watching anxiously for some sign of Ray. Yes, as he plunged into the water, he saw Ray's dark head. He was entangled in the weeds, but was making an effort to hold on the canoe.

Timothy was no expert swimmer, and now he had to go carefully because of the weeds. And the water was cold. "Just keep up, Ray. I'm coming!" he called. When he reached the canoe he pushed it within reach of Ray, who managed to seize hold of it, and together the boys came to shore, pushing the canoe.

When the others came up, they were surprised to find Ray and Dick and Timothy sitting around a camp fire, Ray wrapped in Timothy's blanket while his clothes dried. "I was going to surprise you folks," he began, and plunged into his story. "I don't know what I would have done if it hadn't been for Timothy," he finished soberly.

"Well, boys," said Uncle Jim, "I think I'd like your opinion. Who do you think we ought to choose as the best Indian, now that all contests are over?"

The Vote

"Timothy's a real good Indian," piped up Dick eagerly. "He can make swell fires and cook stuff. And I couldn't have come at all if it hadn't been for Timothy, maybe."

And somewhat to everyone's surprise, Ray added, "And I owe a lot to Timothy, too. I think Timothy's really the best Indian."

"I didn't do anything," began Timothy, his face red but his eyes shining.

"What do you say, boys?" asked Uncle Jim.

"Timothy! We vote for Timothy!" was the response.

"All right, then," said Uncle Jim, looking well pleased. "Look's as if you're elected, Tim. Here's a prize maybe you can make use of."

Timothy opened the package with trembling hands and then sat staring at it, unable to say a word. For there lay a beautiful Indian suit. "It was made for the son of a chief," said Uncle Jim.

Grandma, rocking quietly by the window, was amazed when Timothy burst into the kitchen in all his splendor. "They said I was the best Indian, Grandma, and this is my prize," he cried, dancing about wildly. "And Grandma, I'm going to be chief in the operetta! Miss Marshall told Uncle Jim that the boy who was voted the best Indian today would be chief! And I'm inviting you to go! I'll have plenty of money now for your ticket! I can save all my errand money for that."

"I don't know yet what I am being invited to, but I accept with pleasure," said Grandma, her eyes full of pride as she dropped a curtsey to the capering chief. "It's an honor, I'm sure. It's not every day I receive an invitation from a chief!"

(The End)

The Song of the Books

By **The Piper**

The piper's song is a merry lay—
Over the hills and far away—
But how can we follow those notes so fleet?
Books shall be the golden shoes,
The winged steed, each child may choose,
To lands where the new and wonderful meet.

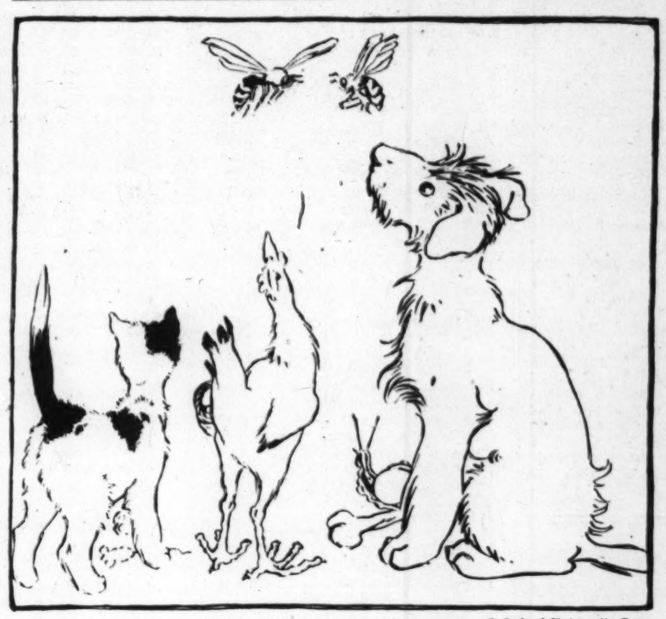
About a Bee: Helen Torrey. Oxford University Press. Illustrated.

THIS story is somehow like a nursery rhyme. I tell you this because in these days of books on every sort of subject from boats and trains to children living in foreign lands, I think you will be glad to know that there is a book that is as quaint and old-fashioned as a bit of Mother Goose, and that you will like *About a Bee* very much.

One day a bee got tired of always gathering honey. She decided to take some to the fair and sell it so she could buy a fine present for herself. On her way to the fair she met a cat with a catnip mouse, a chicken with a basket of eggs, a dog with a bone and a snail with a shell. All together they went off to have tea with the sand crab who quite surprised them by buying all their possessions. Then rich and free the little band went off to the fair.

Well—they reached the fair this time, looked all around, and what do you think each one bought as a present? Just what a bee and a hen, a cat, a dog and a snail like best!

This is a story which unfolds as much through its pictures as its words. The jolly drawings and hand-printed words make it a very happy book for quite a little boy or girl, and one that older brother or sister will have great fun in reading aloud.



© Oxford University Press

From "About a Bee," by Helen Torrey.

Through Golden Windows: Mary K. Reely and Ada Randall. E. M. Hale & Co. Milwaukee. Illustrated by Emma L. Brock. $1.08.

Golden windows indeed are the chapters of this book, each one revealing something of the home life and work of an author well loved by children. There are twenty-three tales in all and as you read them I hope you will feel, as I have, that it is a book about friends—for it is about people who lived some time ago but who wrote the books that are still our friends.

The names of the poets and story-tellers fall under two divisions: "Children's Poets and Story-Tellers of America" and those of "Other Lands." Among the American writers are such familiar names as Whittier and Longfellow, and perhaps less familiar but no less interesting names such as Emily Dickinson and Mary Mapes Dodge, Eugene Field and Joel Chandler Harris, and many others. Under the "Other Lands" come Jane and Ann Taylor, Jean Ingelow, Christina Rossetti, Lewis Carroll—and many others, ending with a delightful chapter on John Newbery, the first maker of children's books.

Many of the different writers' best-loved poems are included and the effect of the whole book should be to stimulate to more reading. Almost *Golden Windows* does not tell enough, yet it will tell enough to make its readers want more from other sources and perhaps the original works of the authors whose lives are told.

It is a great read-aloud book as there will be much of interest in it to the many members of the family.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

From "The Wonder Bird and Other Stories," by C. G. Rowley. Illustrated by Joyce L. Brisley, Author of "Milly-Molly-Mandy Stories."

Roundabout: Alice Dalgliesh. Illustrated by Hildegard Woodward. The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

This is the story of a little Nova Scotia girl who grew up in a china shop, that is, until she got to be about nine years ago. Then, because business was not very good, Ann's mother decided they would have to give up the china shop. At first they felt very sad about this, but then an old sea captain that Ann used to play checkers with in the evenings offered to give her his little cottage at Sandy Cove for her very own.

So Ann and her mother went to Sandy Cove to live. The cottage stood at the edge of the beach and two apple trees stood at either side of it, and when the little girl and her mother first arrived there the trees were in full bloom. When Ann first saw the cottage she loved it and during the days that followed she loved it more and more.

There were many jolly children living near by with whom she soon was friends, there was even a pig for a pet and a great black crow—but it was Jim Crow that brought adventure to Sandy Cove and what he did, or almost did, is the story of *Roundabout*.

Alice Dalgliesh is known for her work at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Telling the story of *Roundabout* Alice Dalgliesh makes the life of the seaside town on the Bay of Fundy and the dear quiet country people real and beautiful to her readers, and the year that works its way through harebells and strawberries, through roses and raspberries to Christmas time is rich and lovely in its unfoldment.

Hildegard Woodward's black and white drawings are gay and quaint and give the book its final touch of artistry.

The Wonder Bird and Other Stories: Clara G. Rowley. Illustrated by Joyce L. Brisley. Bruce Humphries, Inc. Boston. $1.50.

Seven little tales that have been read and loved as they appeared from time to time in The Christian Science Monitor are here gathered together in book form, and no pleasanter gift for children under ten can we imagine.

The stories are about the things children love to hear of—new dresses, little boys and girls doing pleasant things for people, pumpkins and flowers and birds. Some of them are everyday stories, others have an unusual twist, but everyone has a meaning, and finding it is like finding the answer to a riddle—such fun!

Miss Rowley writes just as if she were talking, so it is easy to see that this is going to be a good read-aloud book, and Joyce Brisley, the author of "Milly-Molly-Mandy Stories," has made many charming drawings that will make *The Wonder Bird's* small readers enjoy turning the pages.

The Steamship Book: William Clayton Pryor. Illustrated. Harcourt, Brace & Co. $1.

Last year Mr. Pryor wrote a book about trains and illustrated it with many photographs; this year he has written one about steamships. The story is a short one, confined to a few sentences on each page, but beside them is a full-page photograph.

The story opens as Margaret, Christopher and Laura leave New York on a boat bound for the Panama Canal Zone where they are to meet their father. Up the gangplank they go and then the ensuing pictures show us what goes on on shipboard—having meals, walking, reading, playing—and also what they find out about the ship as they explore the galley, the bridge, the engine room and learn from the officers about the boat.

[Look for a talk about new books on the last Monday of each month.]

A Song of My Daddy

My daddy likes to play with me
All the games I know.
And when it's London Bridge we play
Right through his legs we go.

When Ring Around a Rosy's played,
Oh, what fun to see
Him squatting down upon the grass,
Just like little me!

I do not know a single game
That he's too big to play,
But my umbrella's too small for him
Upon a rainy day.

NORMAN C. SCHLICHTER

The Mail Bag

Springfield, New York

Dear Editor:

I have been wanting to write to the Mail Bag for quite a long time. I am 9 years old and my hobby is birds and flowers.

My father has a motorboat. We have much fun in it. I have gone to Sunday School for five years. I would like to correspond with a girl about 9 to 12 years old in Holland, Germany or Scotland.

Winifred F.

Covina, California

Dear Editor:

I have been very interested in reading letters in the Mail Bag from children living in other countries, and now I am writing myself. I am 11 years old and live in Covina, California. I've gone to the Christion Science Sunday School all my life. I am interested in speech, piano and dancing, and would be glad to hear from girls in England, France and Switzerland.

With hopes of welcoming many new friends into my correspondence,

Alma Mae F.

Altoona, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School for five years, although this is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Monitor very much.

I live in Altoona, Pennsylvania, named after Altona in Germany. It is known for its railroad center. I go to the Baker School which is about two or three blocks away from my home. In the winter time I ski on a hill behind our home. My favorite sport for winter is skiing. I like to skate, too.

Won't some girl, 11 or 12 or 13, please write to me? I am 12 years of age.

Charlotte W.

Walnuts and School

Harold and Carl were cracking walnuts and picking kernels for the candy their mother had promised to make.

"I was thinking how nice it would be if walnut kernels grew without shells," said Harold.

Carl laughed and replied, "And I was thinking that walnuts are a lot like school."

"Like school?" asked Harold with a puzzled look. "What makes you think they are like school?"

"Well, we get them for nothing, don't we? The old walnut tree gives them to us."

"Yes," agreed Harold, "they are like school in that way. It's right there for our taking. We don't need to bother about paying for the schoolhouse or the teacher or the books."

"But we have to do something with these walnuts, too," explained Carl eagerly, "or they wouldn't do us much good. We have to crack them and pick out the kernels."

"I see what you mean," said Harold slowly. "To get the good out of school we must do our part, too. We must crack our hard problems and study our lessons. Yes, walnuts are quite a lot like school!"

Match-Box Toys You Can Make

By **Harry Maxwell**

YOU will need a useful goods train to bring the stores to your shop. It can be just as short or as long as you like. Four trucks, a tender, and an engine, however, make a workmanlike affair, so we will make that.

For this we shall need six match-box insides and one cover. The larger the boxes you use the better, so long as they are all the same size.

To begin with the trucks. Take a large-size inside box. Paint it black with water-color paint inside and out. When quite dry, turn it upside down and fix on the axle and wheels.

For this you must cut two matches so that when you lay them on the truck they jut out a tiny bit on either side. Glue these matches onto the truck about half an inch from the front and the back. Let them dry very thoroughly.

Now for the wheels. Get a nice, firm cork, not too large, and cut out some round disks about an eighth of an inch thick. Pierce the cork with small doll's pins and press the pin point carefully into the under axle.

The Tender

The tender is made in the same way except for the front which is taken right away and two little pieces cut out of the sides as shown in the sketch.

Finally comes the most important part—the engine. For this a cover and an inside are used. The cover forms the body of the engine and the inside forms the driver's cabin. The wheel part of the engine is made in the same way as the truck and tender.

Study the sketch thoroughly before making the top of the engine. Cut a piece of cardboard and glue it over the front where the buffers will come. Now measure and cut out about three quarters of an inch of the top where the cabin will be.

Next make the cabin. An inside box is used for this. All you have to do is to cut two small, circular holes for the driver's windows, and shape the sides as shown in the sketch. As the cabin would stand too high if the whole piece were used cut a portion away from the foot.

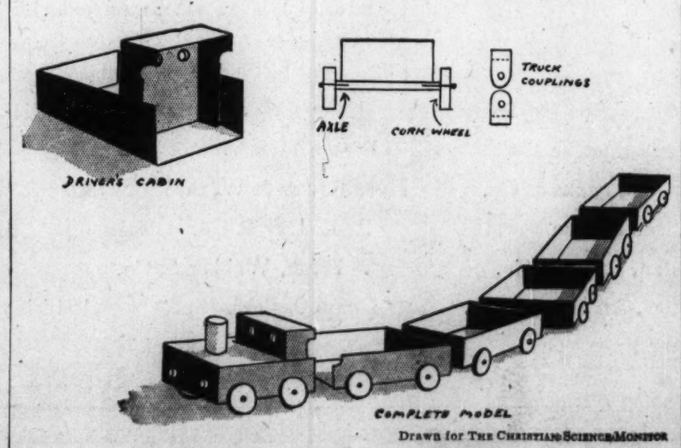
The cabin is now ready to be stuck in place on the engine. Glue the parts carefully where they touch the sides of the engine, and leave them to dry.

Buffers and Funnel

The making of the buffers and the funnel is the next task. Both are made from cork and are glued on just where you see them in the sketch. Be sure you make them the right size for the engine.

Now the train is finished, but it certainly won't go along as it is because it hasn't been coupled up. In the sketch you will see two little pieces of cardboard drawn with holes in them. These are the train's couplings. Draw them on a piece of cardboard, cut them out, bend at the dotted lines and stick the bent portion onto the end of the truck. Now if you place a piece of matchstick or thin wire properly through each pair of coupling holes the engine will do its work and pull the train along.

If you would like to make the finished train different from anyone else's you can print your initials on the side of the engine in some bright color.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Match-Box Train to Carry Goods to Your Store

Acquire A Voice that makes You Welcome

WHEN you say "hello" over the telephone, talk to a group of friends, or read to an audience, does your voice make you welcome? Is it a servant who speaks well of you in tone, color, and thought quality, or is it so brusque and unlovely that it labels you, often unfairly, as an indifferent and even impatient person?

Help in attaining a pleasing, cultivated voice that will be effective in business, a good example to your children, and useful in public life, is offered in a series of 18 articles beginning November 6 on the Educational Page of The Christian Science Monitor, entitled

"SHORT CUTS TO BETTER SPEECH"

The series is by Mrs. Carilyn Stevens, an experienced voice teacher, and will include discussions of resonance, flexibility, vowels, consonants, the fundamentals of oral reading, tone, color, emphasis, volume and force.

Use the convenient coupon below to secure this inexpensive and easily learned course on how to improve your speech.

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Banker Turns on Federal Critic

Chain Store Flare-Up in West

Politics Addled in New Mexico

Thunder From the Left Rumbles in Ears of New Dealers—Coal Trade Frowns on Federal Power —More Speedy Trains Due

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—As the "queerest" political campaign in American memory entered its last full week, a good deal of tension seemed to have gone out of the Washington atmosphere. Most observers expect the results to be a foregone conclusion in general, and they are bored at the almost daily illustrations of inconsistency and paradox.

The latest, most graphic, illustration is California's Acting Governor Merriam's quoted commendation of President Roosevelt's recovery policies, which synchronized roughly with the withdrawal of Administration support from Upton Sinclair.

With politics thus marking time, capital interest was attracted by fresh issues: the grocery store strike—a relatively new form of labor trouble; the looming social legislation; the struggle for cheap power, and government aid for streamlined trains.

* * *

Tit for Tat: United States bankers have long been smarting under RFC Chairman Jones's verbal castigations for allegedly retarding recovery by holding their money locked tight in their vaults.

Today one of them finally turned on Mr. Jones and told him to "practice what you preach."

It happened at Mr. Jones's press conference. A. P. Giannini, chairman of the board of the Bank of America, San Francisco, was present as a guest. He had entered into a discussion with the RFC chairman about the direct loans to industry program.

"We have offered more than 500 industrial loans to the Reserve Board for approval and only one has been approved," Mr. Giannini related.

"If the loans are good, why didn't you make them yourselves?" Mr. Jones asked.

"They are all long-term capital loans," Mr. Giannini replied. "Bank examiners and federal authorities would have cracked down on us had we made loans as slow as these."

"Out of that 500 there must have been some you could make safely," Mr. Jones remarked.

"You would not have made a single one, for your National Bank of Commerce in Houston," Mr. Giannini answered. "Houston's National Bank of Commerce is one of the most prosperous banks in the country—but it is also one of the most liquid."

* * *

"Fire-fighting" Apparatus: When a big labor dispute breaks out in the United States a number of conciliation services automatically come into effect. They are like the pieces of apparatus that clang down the street in answer to a fire bell. Whether the Atlantic and Pacific chain grocery dispute in Cleveland and Milwaukee is a "3-alarm" conflagration remains to be seen, but Administration circles regard the situation as inherently inflammable and everything will be done to quench the trouble before it spreads further.

To begin with, the old reliable conciliation division of the Labor Department has answered the alarm. These men are veteran fighters of this kind of a "fire." A. L. Faulkner is the commissioner assigned by Hugh Kerwin, division head, to the Cleveland crisis, and he is standing by—ready to give his services, as they are required; to Ralph Lind, local agent of the newer National Labor Relations Board.

Until Lloyd Garrison recently resigned from the Washington headquarters of this agency it was a 3-man board, the other members being Edwin Smith, former Commissioner of Labor in Massachusetts, and H. A. Millis, of Chicago. Mr. Garrison's post is now vacant. There are 20-odd regional boards, one being located directly in Cleveland.

When a big strike occurs, the tendency is for everyone to turn to the White House. Such dependence on the President, however, involves too great a strain on his time, and the Labor Board is the outcome of the effort to delegate authority. The Cleveland situation is regarded with more interest than usual because of the recent administration call for an industrial "truce" and because unemployment figures are beginning to creep upward.

* * *

Politics and Money: In this era of addled politics, with allegiances changing from one day to the next, one refreshingly consistent fact comes to light. The Democratic National Committee actually contributed $1000 to the campaign of Democrat Dennis Chavez of New Mexico against Senator Bronson Cutting, progressive Republican! Unlike the situation in California and Wisconsin, where progressive Republicans have Administration support, Senator Cutting has to do his own fighting, chiefly because Mr. Chavez, who is New Mexico's sole Representative in the lower house, has been a loyal and successful Democrat. Otherwise Senator Cutting's friendship and support for President Roosevelt might have put him in the favored category.

But New Mexico is not without its added factors. Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Sims, daughter of Mark Hanna, and a right-wing Republican Representative in Congress from Illinois, is supporting Democratic Chavez instead of Republican Cutting, in a hard-hitting campaign.

Other campaign contributions were reported, of which the smallest was Senator Park Trammell's in Florida, where he is unopposed. He reported contributions—00; expenditures—00; largest to date was that of Senator David I. Walsh in Massachusetts, $8416, but that included a cool $5000 which Senator Walsh gave outright to the Democratic State Committee.

* * *

Thunder on the Left: The extreme Left—typified by the American Civil Liberties Union—is preparing a week-end of bombardment of the New Deal. It is this organization which "patriotic" groups have declared to be Communist, and affiliation with it has been held to be tantamount with Bolshevist sympathies on the part of a number of New Dealers.

Now the Civil Liberties Union prepares its own criticism of the Administration, and thus lends strength to the theory that President Roosevelt attempts to stay in the middle of the road. Three hundred prominent liberals they announce, will meet in Washington on Dec. 8 and 9 to analyze the New Deal preparatory to sponsoring legislation "to protect the rights of labor and all minority groups and to assure freedom of expression in the press, on the radio, and in the movies."

Members active in arranging the conference include Norman Thomas, perennial Socialist candidate for the Presidency; Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard law school, tutor to many New Dealers; Clarence Darrow, Oswald Garrison Villard, etc. Roger N. Baldwin, director of the union, in a preliminary statement acquitted the New Deal of "wholesale suppression because there is as yet no significant opposition to suppress." But he severely blamed the Administration for "lulling labor to sleep."

* * *

Unemployment Insurance: A definite—and extremely significant—prediction that the coming Congress will pass legislation setting up a nation-wide unemployment insurance system is made by Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

The Senator made this forecast at the White House, after conferring for half an hour with President Roosevelt. The legislation, he indicated, would take the form of a cooperative system calling for participation by both state and federal governments.

The Finance Committee, he said, will commence a study of the subject late in November. It will then have before it the findings of the President's Committee on Social Security, which has been working all summer on legislative remedies for all such conditions as unemployment, old age, incapacity and maldistribution of population.

Rural Roads Aided By Relief Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 29—New Hampshire's employment program of relief, applying on the many rural roads throughout the State, has provided more than 425,000 man days of work and has distributed more than $2,700,000 in wages on those projects alone, according to figures given out by Frederic E. Everett, Commissioner of Highways.

The program was initiated nearly two years ago by Gov. John G. Winant as one answer to the solution of caring for the unemployed and was originally inaugurated as a coöperating measure with the towns—the State to loan the money with the understanding that the Legislature would cancel the loans made by the State to the smaller communities.

The 1933 Legislature canceled all loans to the towns by legislative resolution and made emergency appropriations of $900,000 for each of the years 1933 and 1934. This was an all-New Hampshire program and no federal funds were used.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Office of the Secretary

Boston, October 25, 1934.

I certify that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated to be voted for in Suffolk County, November 6, 1934, and the form of all questions to be voted on at said election.

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

1934

GOVERNOR. VOTE FOR ONE
John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.
Gaspar G. Bacon of Boston, Republican.
James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic.
Freeman W. Follett of Haverhill, Prohibition.
Frank A. Goodwin of Boston, Equal Tax.
Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.
Edward Stevens of Boston, Communist Party.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. VOTE FOR ONE
Elizabeth Donovan of North Brookfield, Socialist Party.
John W. Haigis of Greenfield, Republican.
Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor Party.
Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, Democratic.
Florence L. Lawton of Worcester, Prohibition.
Horace Riley of Boston, Communist Party.

SECRETARY. VOTE FOR ONE
Walter Burke of New Bedford, Communist Party.
Frederic W. Cook of Somerville, Republican.
George L. McGlynn of Beverly, Socialist Labor Party.
Leslie A. Richards of South Hadley, Socialist Party.
Joseph Santosuosso of Boston, Democratic.
William B. Taylor of Plympton, Prohibition.

TREASURER. VOTE FOR ONE
Oscar U. Dionne of New Bedford, Republican.
William R. Ferry of Newton, Prohibition.
Thomas Gilmartin of Brookline, Socialist Labor Party.
Charles F. Hurley of Cambridge, Democratic.
Harry Maltzman of Boston, Socialist Party.
Frederick S. Reynolds of Lynn, Communist Party.

AUDITOR. VOTE FOR ONE
Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor Party.
Thomas H. Buckley of Abington, Democratic.
Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Republican.
Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.
Paul Skers of Worcester, Communist Party.

ATTORNEY GENERAL. VOTE FOR ONE
Morris Berson of Everett, Socialist Party.
Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic.
Charles A. Flaherty of Saugus, Communist Party.
George Y. Hogan of Nahant, Prohibition.
Fred E. Oelcher of Peabody, Socialist Labor Party.
Joseph E. Warner of Taunton, Republican.

SENATOR IN CONGRESS. VOTE FOR ONE
Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist Party.
W. Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition.
David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.
Robert M. Washburn of Boston, Republican.
Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.
Paul C. Wicks of Greenfield, Communist Party.

CONGRESSMAN. VOTE FOR ONE

Seventh District
William P. Coubery, Jr., of Lynn, Democratic.
Joseph Leedes of Lynn, Communist Party.
Joseph F. Massidda of Lynn, Socialist Party.
C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. VOTE FOR ONE

Ninth District
Robert Luce of Waltham, Republican.
Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, Democratic.

CONGRESSMAN. VOTE FOR ONE

Tenth District
George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Democratic, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. VOTE FOR ONE

Eleventh District
John F. Higgins of Boston, Democratic.

CONGRESSMAN. VOTE FOR ONE

Twelfth District
John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic.
Francis A. Pentoney of Boston, Republican.

COUNCILLOR. VOTE FOR ONE

Second District
Joseph B. Grossman of Quincy, Republican.
Leo J. Halloran of Quincy, Democratic.
Max H. Hamlin of Boston, Socialist Party.

COUNCILLOR. VOTE FOR ONE

Third District
Frank A. Brooks of Watertown, Republican.
William J. Coughlan of Brookline, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR. VOTE FOR ONE

Fourth District
Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, Democratic.
Ernest D. Cooke of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE

Norfolk and Suffolk District
Erland F. Fish of Brookline, Republican.
Francis B. McKinney of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE

First Suffolk District
Walter I. Butler of Revere, Republican.
John F. Donovan of Chelsea, Democratic.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE

Second Suffolk District
David M. Cleary of Boston, Independent.
Joseph A. Langone, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.
Cosimo D. Nicastro of Boston, Republican.
Edward L. Smith of Boston, Independent.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE

Third Suffolk District
John W. Lyons of Cambridge, Democratic.
Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE

Fourth Suffolk District
Edward C. Carroll of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE

Fifth Suffolk District
William L. Doonan of Boston, Republican.
William F. Madden of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE

Sixth Suffolk District
David M. Brackman of Boston, Republican.
Joseph C. White of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE

Seventh Suffolk District
Joseph P. Donahoe of Boston, Democratic.
Harry Gulesian of Boston, Republican.
James T. Lyons of Boston, Independent.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE

Eighth Suffolk District
Thomas M. Burke of Boston, Democratic.
Max Ulin of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR THREE

First Suffolk District
Thomas E. Barry of Boston, Democratic.
Tony A. Centracchio of Boston, Democratic.
Bernard C. Gallo of Boston, Republican.
John W. Greenwood of Boston, Republican.
Francis W. Irwin of Boston, Democratic.
John Ernest McCallum of Boston, Republican.
Joseph F. O'Rourke of Boston, Independent.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Second Suffolk District
Thomas A. Flaherty of Boston, Democratic.
James J. Kiley of Boston, Democratic.
George H. McDaniel of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Third Suffolk District
Edward F. Bacigalupo of Boston, Democratic.
Angelo V. Berlandi of Boston, Independent.
Edward L. Donnelly of Boston, Republican.
Benjamin J. Green of Boston, Republican.
Frank M. Leonardi of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Fourth Suffolk District
George Demeter of Boston, Republican.
Charles J. Innes of Boston, Republican.
Hugh W. MacDonald of Boston, Democratic.
John P. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Fifth Suffolk District
James R. Candow of Boston, Democratic.
Laurence Curtis of Boston, Republican.
Patrick Francis Daly of Boston, Democratic.
Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Sixth Suffolk District
Daniel Carroll of Boston, Republican.
Martin R. Schofield of Boston, Democratic.
John B. Wenner of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Seventh Suffolk District
Owen Gallagher of Boston, Democratic.
David G. Nagle of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Eighth Suffolk District
John Francis Aspell of Boston, Democratic.
Anthony A. McNulty of Boston, Democratic.
John A. Perris of Boston, Republican.
Allison B. Streuli of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Ninth Suffolk District
Ulysses F. Emerson of Boston, Republican.
Clarence E. Fuller of Boston, Republican.
John L. Gleason of Boston, Democratic.
Mary E. Moore of Boston, Communist Party.
Michael J. Ward of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Tenth Suffolk District
James W. Hennigan of Boston, Democratic.
Arthur F. Paul of Boston, Democratic.
William H. Richards of Boston, Republican.
Robert Freeman Smith of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Eleventh Suffolk District
William H. Beal of Boston, Republican.
Frederick E. Cox of Boston, Republican.
William F. Higgins of Boston, Democratic.
Timothy J. McDonough of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Twelfth Suffolk District
Samuel H. Cohen of Boston, Republican.
Samuel Eisenstadt of Boston, Democratic.
F. Thomas Leonardi of Boston, Democratic.
Abraham J. Zimon of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Thirteenth Suffolk District
Thomas J. Hannon, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.
George F. Killgour of Boston, Democratic.
David Thompson of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Fourteenth Suffolk District
Ethel Arkin of Boston, Socialist Party.
Bernard Finkelstein of Boston, Democratic.
Mark Lieberman of Boston, Communist Party.
Hyman Manevitch of Boston, Republican.
Leo Meltzer of Boston, Socialist Party.
David A. Rose of Boston, Democratic.
Sidney Rosenberg of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Fifteenth Suffolk District
Henry J. Allen of Boston, Republican.
Francis X. Coyne of Boston, Democratic.
Timothy J. Murphy of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Sixteenth Suffolk District
Bernard F. Casey of Boston, Democratic.
Bartholomew J. Dacey of Boston, Republican.
John Alden May of Boston, Republican.
Joseph L. Murphy of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Seventeenth Suffolk District
Thomas Dorgan of Boston, Democratic.
Matthew A. Macaulay of Boston, Republican.
Patrick Gilbert Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Eighteenth Suffolk District
Lloyd J. MacLean of Boston, Republican.
Frank J. Morrison of Boston, Democratic.
Edmond R. Rideout of Boston, Socialist Party.
Benjamin L. Schwalb of Boston, Republican.
Patrick J. Welsh of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Nineteenth Suffolk District
Lawrence P. McHugh of Boston, Democratic.
F. Harold Norris of Boston, Republican.
Angelo M. Russo of Boston, Republican.
John Philip White of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Twentieth Suffolk District
John D. Grant of Boston, Socialist Party.
Clayton L. Havey of Boston, Republican.
Eric A. Nelson of Boston, Republican.
Charles R. Savage of Boston, Democratic.
Charles J. Sullivan of Boston, Independent.
James J. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR ONE

Twenty-first Suffolk District
Martin Hays of Boston, Republican.
James F. Smith of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR ONE

Twenty-second Suffolk District
Lee M. Birmingham of Boston, Democratic.
John A. Brennan of Boston, Independent.
Thomas B. White of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR ONE

Twenty-third Suffolk District
Joseph Israelite of Chelsea, Republican.
William H. Melley of Chelsea, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR ONE

Twenty-fourth Suffolk District
Benjamin Alpert of Chelsea, Republican.
Paul J. McDonald of Chelsea, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO

Twenty-fifth Suffolk District
Augustine Airola of Revere, Republican.
Alexander J. Drinkwater of Revere, Democratic.
Frederick H. Reinstein of Revere, Republican.
William H. J. Rowan of Revere, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR ONE

Twenty-sixth Suffolk District
Leonard C. Atkinson of Winthrop, Independent, Republican.
Daniel J. Ronan of Winthrop, Democratic.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. VOTE FOR ONE

Suffolk District
William J. Foley of Boston, Democratic.
Joseph B. Greenfield of Chelsea, Socialist Party.
Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., of Boston, Republican.

CLERK OF SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. VOTE FOR ONE

Suffolk County
Michael C. Flaherty of Boston, Socialist Party.
Charles S. O'Connor of Boston, Democratic.
Joseph Riley of Boston, Republican.

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT (CIVIL BUSINESS). VOTE FOR ONE

Suffolk County
Francis A. Campbell of Boston, Republican, Democratic.
Gerhard O. Rehder of Boston, Socialist Party.

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT (CRIMINAL BUSINESS). VOTE FOR ONE

Suffolk County
William Michael Prendible of Boston, Democratic.
Maurice R. Wheeler of Boston, Socialist Party.
Francis R. Whelton of Boston, Republican.

REGISTER OF DEEDS. VOTE FOR ONE

Suffolk County
William T. A. Fitzgerald of Boston, Republican, Democratic.
John Brooks Wheelwright of Boston, Socialist Party.

(For Revere and Winthrop)

COUNTY COMMISSIONER. VOTE FOR ONE

Middlesex County
Thomas B. Brennan of Medford, Democratic.
Earl C. Hamilton of Cambridge, Socialist Party.
Victor Francis Jewett of Lowell, Republican.

(For Revere and Winthrop)

ASSOCIATE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. VOTE FOR TWO

Middlesex County
Robert D. Donaldson of Lincoln, Republican.
Edward L. Harley of Lowell, Democratic.
Thomas Murray of Somerville, Democratic.
Alfred H. Pigott of Somerville, Socialist Party.
Melvin G. Rogers of Tewksbury, Republican.
John D. Sexton of Somerville, Socialist Party.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS. VOTE FOR ONE

First Suffolk District
John C. Scaramella of Boston, Democratic.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS. VOTE FOR ONE

Second Suffolk District
James O. Conner of Boston, Democratic.
George A. Parker of Boston, Republican.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS. VOTE FOR ONE

Third Suffolk District
Michael J. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS. VOTE FOR ONE

Fourth Suffolk District
Bernard Ginsburg of Boston, Republican.
Joseph G. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS. VOTE FOR ONE

Fifth Suffolk District
Edward J. Carroll of Boston, Democratic.

COMMISSIONERS TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS. VOTE FOR TWO

Chelsea District
James H. Collins of Chelsea, Republican, Democratic.
Edward J. Cox of Chelsea, Democratic, Republican.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS. VOTE FOR ONE

Revere District
Henry J. Currier of Revere, Democratic.
Louis B. Senale of Revere, Republican.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS. VOTE FOR ONE

Winthrop District
Edward N. Homer of Winthrop, Republican.
William H. Walsh of Winthrop, Democratic.

(State-wide)

To vote on the following question, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of YES or NO.

QUESTION NO. 1

LAW SUBMITTED UPON REFERENDUM AFTER PASSAGE

Shall a law described as follows:—

This law amends General Laws, chapter 131, as previously amended, by repealing section 105A thereof and adding thereto three new sections, 105B, 105C, and 116A.

Section 105B provides that whoever uses any trap or other device for capture of fur bearing animals, which is not designed to kill such animal at once or to take it unhurt and which is likely to cause continued suffering to an animal caught therein, shall be fined fifty dollars, but traps or other devices for protection of property, set not more than fifty yards from any building, cultivated plot, or enclosures used for rearing poultry or game birds, to the use of which the presence of vermin may be detrimental, are excluded from the application of this section.

Section 105C provides for the submission to the voters at a municipal election in any city or town upon petition, of the question of whether the operation of section 105B shall be suspended or if it has been already suspended, of the question whether it shall again be operative in such city or town.

Section 116A provides that the Commissioner of Conservation may suspend the operation of section 105B for a period not exceeding thirty days within any specified territory under the control of his department.

The law also provides for the submission, by the selectmen to the voters at a special town meeting in the current year, upon petition, of the question as to whether the provisions of section 105B shall be suspended in any town; **and which was approved by both branches of the General Court by vote not recorded,** be approved?

YES ☐ NO ☐

(State-wide)

To vote on the following questions, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of YES or NO.

To obtain a full expression of opinion, voters should vote on both of the following questions:

(a) If a voter desires to permit the sale of any and all alcoholic beverages in this city (or town) he will vote "YES" on both questions.

(b) If he desires to permit the sale of wines and malt beverages only herein, he will vote "NO" on question 1 and "YES" on question 2.

(c) If he desires to prohibit the sale of any and all alcoholic beverages herein, he will vote "NO" on both questions.

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whisky, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)?

YES ☐ NO ☐

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)?

YES ☐ NO ☐

(State-wide)

To vote on the following questions, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of YES or NO.

1. Shall the pari-mutuel system of betting on licensed horse races be permitted in this county?

YES ☐ NO ☐

2. Shall the pari-mutuel system of betting on licensed dog races be permitted in this county?

(Suffolk County)

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO.

"Shall June seventeenth be made a legal holiday in Suffolk county?"

YES ☐ NO ☐

(For Revere)

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO.

"Shall an act passed by the general court in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-four, entitled 'An Act establishing Non-Partisan Municipal Elections in the City of Revere,' be accepted?"

YES ☐ NO ☐

(Fourteenth Suffolk Representative District)

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO.

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY

"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from the Fourteenth Suffolk Representative District be instructed to vote in favor of abolishing the power of the courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes?"

YES ☐ NO ☐

(Twentieth Suffolk Representative District)

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO.

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY

"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from the Twentieth Representative District for Suffolk County be instructed to vote to request the President and the United States Senate to enter into full co-operation and membership in the League of Nations, with the explanatory reservation that the United States shall not engage in war with any nation, except by vote of Congress as provided in the United States Constitution, and such other reservations as they deem wise?"

YES ☐ NO ☐

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LONDON

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Contracts undertaken.

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Repairs by expert mechanics

Cars supplied and garaged

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First-class service. Moderate charges.

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Experts in Permanent Waving, Shingling, etc.

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HIGH-CLASS FAMILY TRADE

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PUTNEY 0549

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Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons, Glacés

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Furnishing Ironmongery, Cutlery, Woodware, Domestic Requisites, 204 Church St., Kensington, W. 8. Ph. 1704 Park.

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Highest Class of Workmanship

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LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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FOOTJOY SHOES
from 28/-
Alice H. Baber
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"The Shoe with a Flexible Arch"
Comfort obtained by correct Shoe Fitting and Natural Foot Form
Your friends are satisfied—ask them.
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Foot Fitter
SHOES
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that satisfy the desire
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LONDON, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

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23 QUEENS ROAD, W. 2
A great variety of Watches and Jewellery of best Quality only.
Cash sent by return for old Jewellery Old Gold, Silver and Ornaments. All kinds of Property bought.
Established 42 years

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TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY
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SUITABLE GOODS PERSONAL ATTENTION

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Limited
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Prices Very Moderate
Exclusive Jumpers

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Ladies' Hairdresser
Speciality Permanent Waving
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FRANCIS P. PARKES
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Good selection of Fabrics for Loose Covers, Curtains, Pelmets, Upholstery.
Estimates gladly given anywhere.
'PHONE FIN. 1416.

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Telemas Weatherproofs
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W.
Golders Green
STEAD & SIMPSON
Dependable
Footwear Stores
15 Golders Green Road
N. W. 11
Speedwell 7652

LEE & BACON
Fancy and General Drapers
Latest Autumn Styles in Millinery, Gloves, Hosiery
29, 31, 33 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11

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A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed, attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.
Solid fumed Oak 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft 2 in., complete with woolen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and balance iron frame, wire spring, mattress

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

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The most modern and reliable laundry.
Satisfaction ensured for all classes of service
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4 STATION ROAD
We Specialize in Service
First-Class Provisions and Groceries
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Quick Motor Deliveries

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Finest Workmanship—Competitive Prices
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Gentlemen's & Boys' OUTFITTER
121 High St., Putney
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"Harlevia" Tailoring

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Fulham, S. W. 6 Putney 0620

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GROCERY and PROVISIONS
SPECIALISTS IN GOOD THINGS TO EAT
178 HIGH ROAD
Also 6 and 6 Upper Mulgrave Rd., Cheam

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Phone Streatham 0244
249 Balham High Road, S. W.
Phone Streatham 1730
Best brands of imported meat
Purveyors of the country's best meat.

Francis & Son
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS
CHRISTMAS POULTRY and FRUITS
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The Baby Shop
Ladies' and Children's Outfitter
Sole agent for Chilprufe. Agent for Pesco Specialist in Corsets
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TEL. WIM. 4013

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WINTER WEAR
Cosy Underwear and Woollies for Men
Henry Lawes
448, Chiswick High Road, W. 4
Phone Chiswick 2513

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Opticians
DIXON & HEMPENSTALL
12, SUFFOLK ST.

Switzers
HARDWARE
and HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS
"Royal Doulton" Ware, "Pyrex" Glass Ovenware, Cutlery, Aluminium and Enamelled Ware, Carpet Sweepers, Wringers, etc.
SWITZER & CO. Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
For Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads, Bedding, Removals and Storage.
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
135 STEPHEN'S GREEN

LUCAN DAIRY
MILK
in sealed bottles.
Cream, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
Parkgate Street, Dublin
Telephone 23036

Service and Value
to every customer
D. Kellett, Ltd.
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THOS. HENSHAW & CO.
LIMITED
Christchurch Place
Garden Requisites, and all Classes of Household Ironmongery

STEPHENS & BOURKE
Limited
For Ladies' Dainty Shoes
Agents for "Norvic" and "Lotus"
26 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN

HELY'S
DAME STREET
Stationery, Printing, Fount Pens, Sports Goods, High-Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites.
GOOD SERVICE

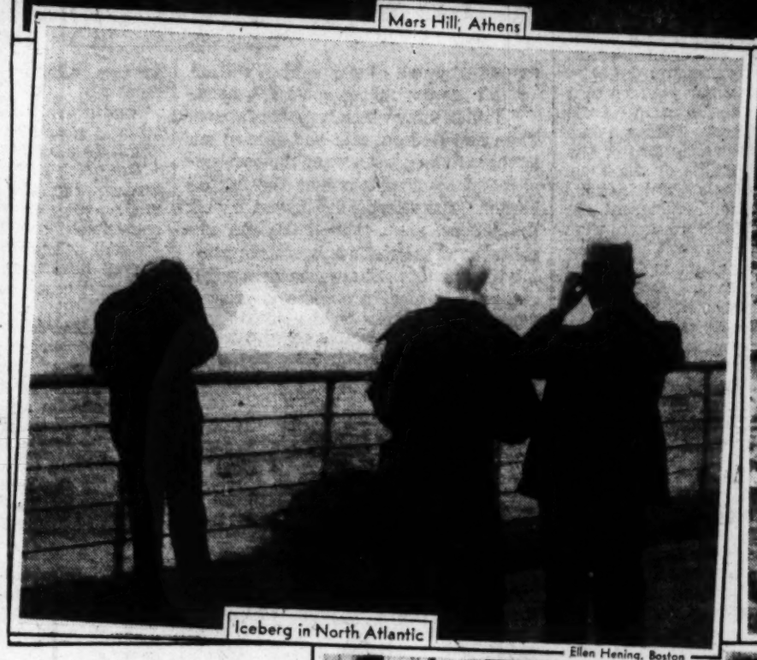
WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Daily Features

Here and Abroad With Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Mars Hill, Athens

Zulus Inspect a Typewriter
Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.


Iceberg in North Atlantic

Death Valley, California
Eva S. Bradley, Los Angeles

Bargain Day in Shanghai
Ellen Hening, Boston
Leonard E. Shrock, Seattle

With the Inventors

Pencil Book Mark

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS little pencil comes to you all dressed up as a bookmark. It is flat enough to mark one's place in a volume, and then pop out ready for note-taking or underlining. The idea earned United States Patent No. 1974667 for Leo Sallinger of New York City, and now has been taken over by a large manufacturer of pencils to be put on the market.

Daily Anecdote

Don't Be Formal

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story is told of an extra man who once worked in a motion picture with John Barrymore. It seems that the extra crashed the gates of a party where Barrymore was a guest. Slapping him on the back he said: "Hello, Barrymore, old boy! How are you?"

Barrymore coolly replied: "Don't be formal, call me kid."

Today's Limerick

A Singer discovered his niche,
But not through a musical piche,
But rather by showing
A new ease in sewing,
Inventing machines that would stiche.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Fullers' Soap

THE word translated "fuller" in the Old Testament had the original meaning of "one who treads," and then came to be employed in the sense of "one who washes," from the fact that it was the custom to pound or tread upon the clothes when washing them.

In Mal. 3:2 the prophet speaks of the cleansing effected by "fullers' soap," and it has been contended that the soap referred to was "the juice. . . of some saponaceous plant," though others hold that "some preparation of lye" was used in the process.

From Prov. 25:20 and Jer. 2:22 we learn that "nitre" was used for a similar purpose; and once the clothes had been washed, they were spread out to dry and bleach in the "fullers' field" (cf. Isa. 7:3 etc.). Nevertheless we are informed in the account of the Way-shower's transfiguration that his "raiment" became "exceeding white as snow," far whiter than it could have been made by the fuller's art.

Quotation for Today

THE glory of life is to love, not to be loved; to give, not to get; to serve, not to be served.—H. BLACK.

Brevities

Humorist: "Many girl shop assistants do not spend nearly enough time on their hands," declares a beauty expert. Perhaps it is because they spend nearly all day on their feet.

Punch: "Our railways deal roughly with 2,500,000 parcels a week," declared a transport official recently. Well, he said it himself.

Atlanta Journal: No matter how low the dollar may fall, it will never fall lower than some people will stoop to get it.

Detroit News: A British flyer has enlisted Scotland Yard to help locate a missing wallet containing $1100. Has he looked in all his air pockets?

Omaha World-Herald: Yugoslavia seems to need a child labor law. The idea of making a schoolboy of 11 a king!

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Novelty Exhibitions

IN MANY household columns of newspapers we find what is new in household gadgets, dress accessories, or art supplies. One girl, taking her cue from this, went to local department stores and received permission to display in her home new devices in any line.

She would hold "afternoons" in her home, sometimes demonstrating the new in kitchen conveniences or dress accessories. Thus she would interest women, who are the heavy buyers of the stores. She could take orders to be filled through the stores or she could simply interest the women in being future buyers of these articles. She depends on her commissions for her pay.

Women liked these instructive afternoons, and one would tell her of a new device she had seen, while another would give her experience in using a new utensil.

Mrs. C. D. L.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Novus Ordo Seclorum (Mrs. M. M. P., who inquires about the meaning of this Latin inscription on the granite marker at Mrs. Eddy's birthplace at Bow, N. H.)—This may be rendered "New Order of the Ages." If students of Latin have difficulty in finding the last word, they will find it under *saeculum*—*seclum* being a poetic variant.

Pronouncing the possessive form of a name ending in "s" (Mrs. A. L. P.)—The correspondent writes:

> I am confused about possessive nouns ending in "s." Is it right to say "Jones's" (pronouncing it Joneses)? Should I say "Douglas' hat" or "Douglas's hat"? Just when do we add the "s" sound?

Euphony is the best rule, the idea being to avoid a superfluity of sibilants or hisses. For example, "Douglas's brother" falls on the ear pleasingly; but there is an unpleasant hiss in "Douglas's sister." Here, then, is a general—not infallible—rule:

An apostrophe without an added *s* is used to form the possessive of singular nouns ending in a sibilant, where the repeated sibilant would be disagreeable to eye or ear, as in words of two or more syllables, with the last syllable unaccented, especially when the following word begins with a sibilant.

Bear in mind that the apostrophe has no pronunciation. For example, "Jesus'" is sounded exactly as "Jesus," not *Je'-zus-es*. "Douglas'" is sounded as "Douglas," not *Dug'-las-es*.

In Lighter Vein

Ho-Hum!

Seeing a dog stretching himself, a boy, aged 5, cried: "Aunty! Do look at Billy yawning with his back legs!"
—*London Daily Mail.*

Modern

"Just think, Aunt Josie, we got Hamburg and Java on the radio last night."

"Now, don't think I'll ever believe that they can deliver groceries on that contraption."

School Note

The teacher was examining a paper presented by a primary student.

"And where is the dot over the i, Mary?" she inquired.

"That's funny," replied the child. "I guess it must be in the pencil yet."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends in Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Penna.

THE Sunshine Circle of Bethany House carries on many helpful services for the needy, but the group does not overlook the shut-ins. The members of the Circle keep on the alert for names and addresses of persons who are confined to their homes or who have been taken to hospitals. To such they send messages of good cheer and comfort.

The members buy appropriate greeting cards in quantities. To these they add personal words to hearten those who shall receive them. The message may take the form of a suitable Bible verse, a quotation, or merely a few heartfelt words. The object is to make the recipient feel that someone knows and cares and is eager to help.

Notes of appreciation are often received by the Sunshine Circle. Sometimes there are belated notes like that received from two Michigan school-teachers who met with an automobile mishap and were in the local hospital for a long time. Regularly each week during their stay, these girls were sent cards or notes. They returned to their homes and nothing further was heard of them for two years.

Then, one day, came a letter of appreciation and a sum of money to be used for sending out more messages. The cheer and comfort had meant so much to them when they were far from friends and home, they wanted to do something to help the Sunshine Circle keep up the good work.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Jack-o'-Lantern*

By THE HAGERS

BUD DUCKLING KNOCKED AND THEN CAME IN: "WILL YOU PLEASE MAKE THIS PUMPKIN GRIN?"
FIRST WE'LL DIG OUT THE PULP AND SEEDS, TWO THINGS NO JACK O'LANTERN NEEDS.
NOW EYES AND NOSE WITH MOUTH BENEATH— OH, YES! HE'LL HAVE AT LEAST TWO TEETH.
THE GRIN ON MR. PUMPKIN'S FACE, WHEN I SAW BUD'S, TOOK SECOND PLACE.
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Globe Still Holds Together

The World's Week

WHIRLING through space, this old earth generates centrifugal forces that would tear it to bits were it not that stronger gravitational forces hold it together. Similarly the nations upon it seem often flying apart, but for every disruptive influence there is a stronger power—if men use it—tending to keep the nations one in harmonious enjoyment of this globe on which all must live together.

In importance, if not in news headlines, conversations among Japanese, British and American representatives over the limitation of navies have held the center of the stage during the last week and promise to do so for some time. At the outset the divergence of views has been so wide as to excite pessimistic, even alarming reports. There is no denying that the points on which these men are working are technically difficult, but spokesmen of the delegations have committed themselves emphatically to explore every possibility of agreement.

The Japanese demand for parity in the right to build ships and the proposal to reduce battleships and aircraft carriers naturally raise opposition, apart from the fact that the United States has just been observing Navy Day.

The situation is complicated by a concurrent dispute over oil regulations imposed on foreign companies operating in Japan and her satellite state, Manchukuo.

Altogether there is involved the broad question of the "open-door" policy as well as the size and function of navies. The outcome could be (1) capitulation to a Japanese "Monroe Doctrine for Asia," which after all has some elements of realism; (2) an expensive race in naval construction which might cool Japanese enthusiasm; or (3) a compromise somewhere between the two courses that would give each nation a reasonably adequate defense, based not only on armaments, but on new treaty guarantees in place of those violated by the seizure of Manchuria. The last alternative is clearly to be desired.

Looking elsewhere in the world's news, the reader last week learned of a crisis in the effort to consolidate German Protestantism into a national church under Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller. Apparently the Bishop has lost both the full support of Chancellor Hitler and the services of his chief lieutenant, Dr. August Jäger. The significant fact is that religious freedom is surviving and has won at least a partial victory where political parties, labor unions and the private armies of opposing political groups have succumbed.

Most spectacular of the week's events, of course, was the England-to-Australia air race won by Flight Lieut. Charles W. A. Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black, with a big Dutch-piloted, American-built, stock-model passenger plane close behind, and another American plane third.

Possibly least spectacular in proportion to importance was the appearance of several hints that monetary stabilization between the United States and other nations may be near. One of these was contained in an address by Robert W. Bingham, Ambassador to Great Britain, and another in the announcement of negotiations for a trade agreement with Switzerland, a gold standard country.

Internally, American affairs were marked by the reconciliation between President Roosevelt and the bankers at the latter's convention in Washington, by the American Legion's demand for immediate payment of the bonus, and by the record-breaking dash of the streamlined Union Pacific motor train across the continent in fifty-seven hours.

This railway epic points to one of the possibilities which financiers see for speeding business recovery, namely, the reequipping of American railroads with radically new rolling stock. Another such possibility appears in the reported 35 per cent improvement of building activity. In contrast, the bonus demand stands with the threat of unlimited naval building as a reminder of the costs of wars.

In which does America prefer to invest, better homes and streamlined trains or battleships and submarines? Of course the question is not so simple as that so long as one may be needed to protect the other. Nor does the choice rest with one nation alone. The whole world must choose whether it wants its air races to be civil or military. But the ratio of productive as compared to protective expenditure can be greater the more the nations mutually put into practice those ethical teachings which to some extent all have in common.

For while four-ninths of the world embraces Christianity and five-ninths approaches the subject of peace from the standpoint of Mohammedanism, Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism or Shintoism, each of these religions contains the element of reverence for what is good. And broader than Christendom alone is the comprehension of the sentiment, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you"—which also means, "Try to understand others as you would like to be understood." In that is the force that holds the world of mankind together.

Lost and Found

HOW old is a codfish? Last week a Boston fisherman found a ring in the stomach of a codfish in his catch. The ring has been identified by the Rev. E. T. Drake of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, Texas, as one he lost while swimming at Corpus Christi, Texas, twenty-eight years ago.

This has started fishermen debating possible ages codfish may attain. Some skeptics find it hard to believe, even in the face of this evidence, that a codfish lives to be 28. Furthermore, they think it a long swim from the Gulf of Mexico to the New England fishing grounds.

This story was bound to start up an "I remember" chorus. From Altoona, Penna., comes a dispatch that while making a rock garden Adie Black found a watch lost thirty years ago when the ground was part of his father's farm.

Sixty years ago a workman building a brick wall to inclose the safe in the First National Bank of Sterling, Ill., lost $40 in currency. When the wall was torn down recently the money was found in good condition.

David J. Carlough of Ramsey, N. J., reports finding on his farm a turtle on which the initials "J. D. C.—1865" were still faintly discernible. They had been carved there by Mr. Carlough's father sixty-nine years before.

The chronicle would be complete now if someone could only find American prosperity which was mislaid 'way back in 1929.

Changes in Reading Tastes

FROM American public libraries and bookshops come indications that the appetite of readers for non-fiction and for stories of depth and discrimination is increasing. Young people are among those displaying significant interest in works on current world movements, history, biography and natural science. A large metropolitan public library reports that 40 per cent of its circulation is non-fiction.

It is noteworthy that the regularly published lists of "best sellers" in America show that maximum sales per individual title are enjoyed by books which feed something in the reader above the desire to escape from himself at minimum effort. Accurate pictures of custom, character and setting in unfamiliar places create deep interest.

The desire to know how other people are meeting the problems common to humanity accounts in part for the intense absorption of so many younger persons in the Russian drama, while older readers receive inspiration in their difficulties from worthy biography and history. Interest in religion is continually pressing upward, and this is reflected in a deepening of the reading tone in many a community.

Generalizations as to taste trends in popular reading are not lightly to be entered into, but signs are not lacking that a welcome and powerful impetus has lately been given to the perusal of worthwhile books.

That Open Door

SPECIFICALLY, the open-door policy refers only to China. The phrase is said to be Lord Charles Beresford's, but the sponsor will always be identified as John Hay. At the dawn of the twentieth century, that able American Secretary of State saw the partition of China ready to begin, and he was able to persuade the foreign powers (though Russian approval looks very dubious in the documents) to stay their hand. Together they agreed to keep the Chinese door open, and at the Washington Conference the promise was written into a formal pledge, being one of the articles of the Nine Power pact.

Now, in a territory that was Chinese at the time of the Washington Conference, but is now the separate but unrecognized state of Manchukuo, the Open Door is in danger. Manchukuo is preparing to establish a state oil monopoly. This will freeze out foreign distributors. Another diplomatic conflict is threatened, with Britain and the United States leading the protestants.

Again there will be a difficulty of finding the right quarter in which to protest. Manchukuo will, of course, be bland. "Recognize us," it will say, "and then we can discuss your right to trade with us. Meantime we must reserve the right to dispose of our trade as we please. Treaty rights? They were with China, and we are no longer China." Japan will, of course, disclaim responsibility. If the diplomats produce all the promises to maintain the Open Door which her statesmen have uttered since the Manchurian adventure started, then Japan will still disclaim responsibility.

The correspondence will thus prove more than a little embarrassing. But it will be embarrassing for another reason. There are no open doors any more in the world. Each country seems to have barricaded itself against outside trade with tariffs, exchange restrictions, quotas, licenses, nationalistic currencies and the like. Of course, these are different. They are rarely achieved by an outright breach of treaties such as Japan has indulged in. Yet the chancelleries will be lacking in a sense of humor if they cannot spare a smile for their perfectly proper protests about a shut door in Manchukuo while they are engaged in bolting and barring their own.

Little Old New York

Book of the Day

NO ONE is better qualified to tell THE STORY OF OLD NEW YORK (New York: Dutton. $5) than Henry Collins Brown, who revived the famous Valentine's Manual, instigated the printing of the Minutes of the Common Council and the removal of the hideous old Post Office (now in process of demolition), and founded the Museum of the City of New York. As he remarks in the preface, "I have seen this city grow from a half-mining camp to be the Mayfair of the western world."

The book does not (as might be expected) consist of memoirs or reminiscences. On the contrary, it deals with practically all of New York history except that part included in the span of Mr. Brown's memory, for it traces the story of Manhattan Island from its discovery by Henry Hudson to the great fire of 1835. It is indicated that the story will be continued in another volume.

* * *

Even if Mr. Brown cannot remember the arrival of Henry Hudson, or of Richard Nichols, the first English Governor, or even of George Washington, he is so familiar with documentary sources that he is able to impart to his narrative the flavor of reminiscences. Although the book contains many descriptions of the manners and amusements of the early New Yorkers, it also deals with such controversies as the recent claim that the first white settlers of Manhattan were Belgian rather than Dutch. The champion of the Belgian claim is Mr. Paul May, at present the Belgian Ambassador at Washington. Although Mr. Brown presents the case of the Belgian claimants, he concludes that the familiar story of Peter Minuit and the Indians is probably based on the truth. He points out that there was a temporary French settlement at least a hundred years before either the Dutch or the Walloons arrived.

* * *

At the end of the eighteenth century there were half a dozen seaboard cities, all of about equal size and importance, but fifty years later New York was in a class by itself. The reason for this sudden spurt was the building of the Erie Canal, which turned New York into the port of the West and Northwest. Although Mr. Brown says relatively little about the canal, he emphasizes its importance by placing it in the position of the climax or conclusion of his book, commenting: "The success of the Erie started a mania for canal building, which well-nigh ruined the country, culminating in the fearful panic of 1837. Canal shares, like our own stocks, soared in price like rockets and came down like sticks. Human nature does not seem to learn much from experience."

JOHN PELL.

In the Land of On High

Photograph by J. Gaberell.

Snow on the Gummfluh

THERE was a hint of rain in the air. All the way up the one-track mountain railway which links the lakes of Thun and Geneva, rain had seemed not further off than just around the next corner. Perhaps that was why the bristle-headed Swiss director insisted on having the window shut, though the sun was shining and the shade temperature nearing the nineties. Other passengers might protest, but what are mere passengers when a Personage is on the train?

"Mais, que voulez-vous?" whispered the conductor with a shrug as he pushed the glass up, *"c'est monsieur le directeur."*

That of course settled the matter, so far as the window was concerned. But it was less decisive as regards the rain. The sun obstinately continued to shine. It glistened marvelously on the Lake of Geneva down below. It tinged with gold, first the swelling vineyards, then the beeches and pine trees, and, after an hour's steady climbing, the mountain meadows and chalets of the *Pays d'Enhaut*, the Land of On High, where men first learned to make cheese with holes in it and call it Gruyère.

Up and up the train sweltered, then slipped through a cold little tunnel and left the Lake of Geneva for a forest-girt sea of green pastures. Soon came a narrow gorge with a rushing boulder-filled river. Then the gorge widened into more meadow land flanked by a line of mountain tops rising 3000-4000 feet above the valley—Château d'Oex.

Still that hint of rain in the bright evening sunlight. The portier, shouldering a heavy trunk and carrying a large suitcase in his free hand, sniffed the air dubiously.

"Le temps s'est remis trop vite ce matin après la pluie d'hier soir," he announced. *"Et il n'a pas neigé sur la Gummfluh?"*

Too quick an improvement after yesterday's rain. That certainly was bad. And no snow on the Gummfluh. That, of course, settled it. It must rain.

Every inhabitant of Château d'Oex ranged himself behind the *portier*. The cobbler whose shop hides itself behind an aster-filled garden was the most emphatic. *Assurément*, it must rain tomorrow, he declared. But it will be fine the day after—if there is snow upon the Gummfluh. The courteous assistant at the bookshop almost offered to go and put some there. The lady at the chalet looked hopefully toward the gray mountain top and said it felt colder. And she made up the fire—a crackling blaze of split pine logs just to encourage the snow on the all-powerful Gummfluh.

* * *

And rain it certainly did. It bombarded the tin-covered balustrade of the balcony of *le Chardon bleu*, with a rattle like hail; it swelled the mountain rivulets from the towering rocks of the Gros Perré and Mont Cray into muddy torrents; it doubled the width of the Sarine which not five miles away drops its soft French name for the Teutonic Saane. Toward morning, however, it stopped, leaving the valley wreathed in a white mist which steamed endlessly up out of the lower slopes of the mountains.

Had it snowed up the Gummfluh? The mists hung close and would not lift. Through them came the clang of cowbells, round and full and resonant.

"Do you hear them?" asked the lady of the chalet bustling in in a state of excitement. "The men had to get up in the middle of the night and fetch the cattle down from the high pastures. It was too cold. Don't you hear how much nearer the bells are than last night?"

The mists lifted a little. There, sure enough, round the big white chalet on the path to Laitemaire was a great herd of cattle. The night before, the beasts had been right up the mountain sides, cropping the Alpine pastures at 7000 feet where the grasses are sweetest. Now they were scarcely at 4000. Their many bells mellowed the quiet air of the valley beneath them.

Too cold on the high pastures! Then surely it must have snowed on the Gummfluh. The mists lifted a little. A strange orange-colored ball glowed through them. A tiny fleck of blue appeared overhead.

* * *

Soon the Alpine peaks heaved themselves up and began to toss the mists over their shoulders like wisps of hay from a mountain woman's hay fork. One by one, fleecy clouds crept away over the summits. Only a few little runaway tufts of mist, left behind in the mountain haymaking, clung on the hillsides.

Presently Mont Cray was clear. Far down its gray rocky ribs lay narrow bands of white. The Rocher du Midi on the other side of the valley had a similar covering.

But the Gummfluh is higher than Cray or Rocher. For a time, the mists still swathed its crest and refused to be shaken off by the rising heat of the sun. But at last they too melted and—there was the massive tooth of gray granite with fangs covered with fresh snow!

It will be fine for a week, said the lady of the chalet.

Aucun doute, said the *portier*.

Voyez-vous, corroborated the bookshop assistant.

And the cobbler whose shop lay hid behind an aster-filled garden was so pleased about it that he insisted on accepting the visitor as a local resident and gave him a special discount of ten centimes off the price he had just quoted.

GODFREY LIAS.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"A Farmer's Dilemma"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the joys of reading the Monitor during the past year, for one in agricultural work, has been the accurate, helpful, objective attitude of the Monitor toward the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. There have been many examples, both in the news articles and in the editorials.

I was, therefore, completely taken aback by, and unable to understand, the editorial, "A Farmer's Dilemma," in the issue for September 17. The only point to the anonymous story quoted in this editorial is to give the impression that "the Government" (which must, in this case, be the Agricultural Adjustment Administration) is handing out the taxpayers' money in wild and reckless fashion without taking any steps to see that they get their money's worth.

The anonymous story quoted is obviously apocryphal for the following reasons:

1. "Washington" has issued no "orders" of this kind to any farmer or group of farmers.

2. None of the regular correspondence of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is conducted with individual farmers. The farmers in a given county are organized into "Commodity Production Control Associations," and the correspondence of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is with the officials of these associations.

3. "The Government" has no lists of growers of cotton, wheat or corn, or of producers of swine, except such lists as it has acquired of those who have signed legal binding contracts with the Government to reduce acreage or production. Obviously no one could be on such a list without his knowledge.

4. The hog program is coupled with the corn program, so that to receive benefit payments for reducing production of hogs, a man must also have complied with certain requirements as to corn acreage, as the "Cousin" mentioned in the editorial did not.

5. In order to obtain any benefit payments from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, a farmer must sign a legal contract covering several pages, requiring from him detailed statements concerning his farm business for several years, together with supporting legal evidence for these statements. In many instances, these first statements have had to be adjusted in order that the total might agree with the known production for that county. Then, after everything has been checked, the farmer has received his initial payment. Before he receives his next payment a committee carefully checks up as to whether or not he has complied with his contract by inspecting his farm. If he has not, not only does he not receive further benefit payments but also he is legally required to refund all previous payments, and, if he does not, his previous payments become a lien on his crop. Furthermore, if he has obtained his first check by material misrepresentation, he is subject to the usual penalties for defrauding the Government.

6. The checks for contracting to reduce acreage or production are not sent to individual farmers. Upon evidence of compliance, checks made out to the individual farmer for the amount due him under the contract are sent to the treasurer of his local "Production Control Association," who distributes them to the farmers.

7. No cotton has been "plowed up" or pigs "gotten rid of" in 1934, except where they were "overage" on a signed contract, a situation which the farmer could have prevented if he had desired to. The acres by which the cotton acreage was to be reduced were not planted and the unwanted pigs were not produced. This may seem a small distinction to a city man; but to a farmer it means that a large expenditure of money and labor has not been gone through with.

These points would seem to make it perfectly apparent that the story which the Monitor quotes was made up by someone with a lively imagination and little knowledge of the situation.

C. J. WILLARD,
Professor of Agronomy,
Columbus, Ohio. Ohio State University.

[Editor's Note: "A Farmer's Dilemma" was published under the impression that it was a humorous treatment of fact. We regret its use of reports that evidently are without foundation.]

A Wet Changes His Mind

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a communication to the Boston Herald dated October 4 and published October 9 a Brookline correspondent states in an article entitled "Liquor-Law Enforcement," "I Voted 'wet,' I preached it, I talked it, I believed it. But today I am convinced that I was wrong and am willing to admit my error. . . . It's not a reformer speaking. I have drunk many a cocktail and shaken many a highball. But today I am through and may I add that from my own conversations with friends, others are with me."

Women and girls are reacting to the liquor propaganda just as they did to the cigarette propaganda after the war, and if they keep on as they have started with their cocktail parties they will soon be more drunken than men just as they have become more intemperate tobacco users than men. Those who brought about repeal with the slogan "Liberty and liquor control" have misled them by propaganda designed to deceive, circulated for selfish purposes and not for the good of all the people. There is no such thing as control of the liquor traffic and there never has been in any country at any time under any law.

Repeal has not stopped bootlegging. Many wets, no longer quibbling about hypocrisy, are buying their favorite brands from the same old bootlegger they patronized in the days before repeal because it is cheaper.

Repeal has not stopped distilling and moonshine liquor. It has not done away with the old-time bar and speakeasy. Before repeal the wets declared, "Of course we will never again tolerate the open saloon." After repeal large numbers of them opened saloons, public and private, themselves. Who has heard a wet, since repeal, say the saloon must go; and who ever heard a wet, before repeal, say he favored the open saloon?

Repeal has caused a great increase in liquor consumption. Any law that does that is a bad law. It has caused an alarming increase in automobile accidents because of drunken driving. Drunkenness has increased greatly among women. Thirty-three per cent more women were arrested for drunkenness in Boston during eight months under repeal than in the corresponding period under prohibition.

Repeal benefits the liquor dealer only. A change of law does not alter the habits of men. The millennium is not established that way. Many are becoming disgusted with the thoughtless, propaganda-influenced, cocktail female of the species notwithstanding she is no worse than the male.

DANIEL C. DENNETT, M. D.
Winchester, Mass.

Mirror of Opinion

Morals of the Movies

THE place for every self-respecting citizen, whether young, or mature or old, to make himself effective in this campaign for decency in the movies is with himself—to attend only such pictures as he has assured himself are decent and such as a self-respecting mortal cares to see.

Let him begin to discriminate between good and bad more generally. Until he does this and refuses his patronage to the bad he must share with the producer the blame for the present situation.—*Bruce Swift, in Buffalo (N. Y.) Evening News.*

The Wide Horizon

Be-Kind-to-Bankers Week

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THESE have again been remarkable days in Washington. The net result of the last week certainly seems to be encouraging as well as spectacular, and here are the highest spots:

1. A smoothly stage-managed "reconciliation" between the nation's bankers and the President now holds out some promise of accelerated business recovery.

2. This move, taken with others of like nature, has further discomfited the conservative opposition to the President at next week's elections, for it has built up strength or at least tolerance for Mr. Roosevelt where he was hitherto weakest.

3. The American Legion asks immediate cash payment of the bonus, in the face of President Roosevelt's reassuring appeal against special privilege, and thus raises the possibility of a bitter struggle in Congress.

Apart from these events in internal politics are the serious naval armaments crisis and the oil dispute, in which Washington plays a leading rôle. The prime necessity is to preserve and improve Anglo-American friendship, in the face of a Japanese proposal which seems to be winning much more British favor than it does American.

* * *

Emotionally, the Roosevelt Administration is now back in the Stimson atmosphere here regarding Japan, but the key Americans, President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and Undersecretary Phillips, are all cautious and discreet in their relations with Japan, while Norman Davis in London is the least nationalistic of diplomatists.

The troublesome Far Eastern oil dispute has its ironic side, as most economic questions have nowadays. The American oil companies are indignantly and abusedly refusing to store six months' supply of oil in Japan at the very moment that "hot oil" is pouring furiously from the east Texas field and regular gasoline retails in the District of Columbia for 8 cents a gallon, plus tax.

But these international difficulties, perhaps fortunately, are overshadowed internally by recovery and politics. The four high spots of the week show an even mixture of both. The by-play between the President and the bankers was engrossing from either point of view. As regards recovery, it was obviously imperative that to lessen the crushing burden of relief expenditure, the Administration should encourage business recovery and the key to expanding business is expanding credit. Hence it was essential to be kind to the bankers.

There was political danger and political plum pudding involved. Had the President been too effusive with the bankers, he might have alienated the folks who were recently after bankers with the tar and feathers. But, by being cautious, by letting the bankers do their own wooing through Jackson E. Reynolds' peace speech, and by preventing any anti-Administration drive from these unreconstructed financiers, the President acquired a good amount of political credit.

* * *

After all, here was the most conservative group in the country, in Washington two weeks before an election which is to be a referendum, in effect, on policies most of them distrust. Here was the Republican headquarters, with which many of the leading bankers were affiliated. Here was Chairman Fletcher, trying to show that the nation's finance distrusts the President and repudiates his leadership. And here were those astute political strategists, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Louis McH. Howe.

After a banker from Democratic territory had opened the convention by tearing into the New Deal, a remarkable blanket of silence descended, only to be lifted when the bankers and the President had their reconciliation scene. Thus passed perhaps the most spectacular opportunity the Republican Party has had; it not only passed, but left the Democratic Administration in improved position. The bankers themselves may be as incredulous and hostile as when they came, but every newspaper in the land has carried stories of new cooperation between finance and the President. Great stuff for the elections!

And after all, great stuff for recovery!

Well, happily there's only one week more of this political hurly-burly!

Mirror of Opinion

A Very Dirty Business

IT IS not always a blessing that time dulls the edge of bitter memory.

A dozen years ago, the recent sensational investigation of the munitions industry would have stomped up the steps and rapped at the doors of our homes, for we had all been in a war.

Today, these wicked deals in mass murder and the fomenting of strife between uncounted millions of human beings may seem a little remote, because our last war has receded somewhat in our memories.

But war is not remote. These recurrent arrangements for men to kill each other and the means for wholesale destruction concern us all. . . .

War is now too devastating to be remote. These makers of war are dealing in our lives and those of our brothers.

It was Lord Haldane who said:

"In the late war, the most rabid patriots were to be found well behind the front line. In the next war, no one will be behind the front line. It will be brought home to all whom it may concern that war is a very dirty business."—*Rochester (N. Y.) Times-Union.*